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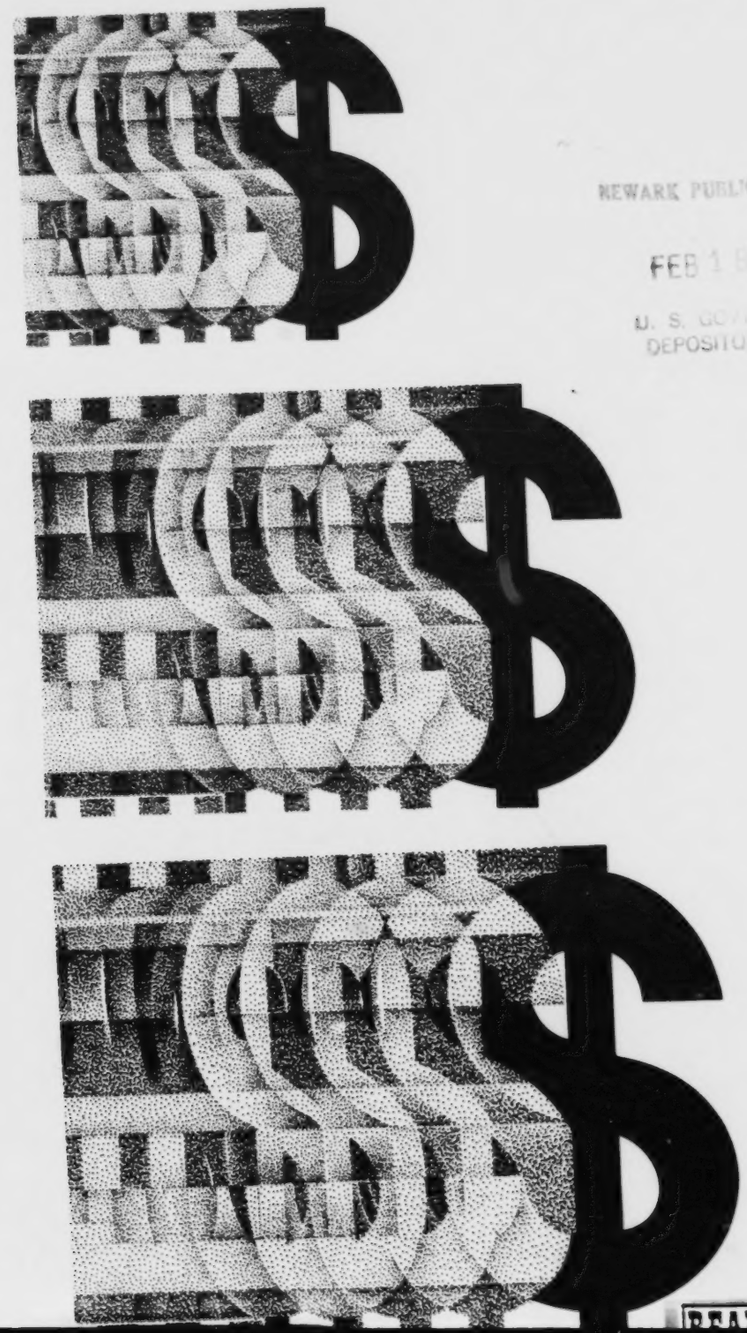
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of
the Comptroller
Washington, DC 20460

January 1986

EPA

Summary of the 1987 Budget



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FOREWORD

This summary of the President's 1987 Budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency presents major resource changes and related program priorities. It is organized into six sections.

Overview - The overview describes major goals and program directions. We have highlighted the key programmatic issues that are central to the President's 1987 Budget for EPA.

Superfund - This section details program responsibilities, resources, and plans for the Superfund program.

Operating Budget Program Highlights - This section presents summaries of changes for each of the Agency's major programs.

Research and Development - We highlight research activities in support of the Agency's regulatory programs in this section.

State and Local Grants - This section summarizes the President's proposal for State and local grants included in the operating program.

Construction Grants - We explain the President's Budget for the municipal wastewater treatment facilities construction program in this section.

An appendix to the document contains budget tables comparing the 1987 President's Budget with the current funding level for 1986 and the appropriated funding level for 1985.

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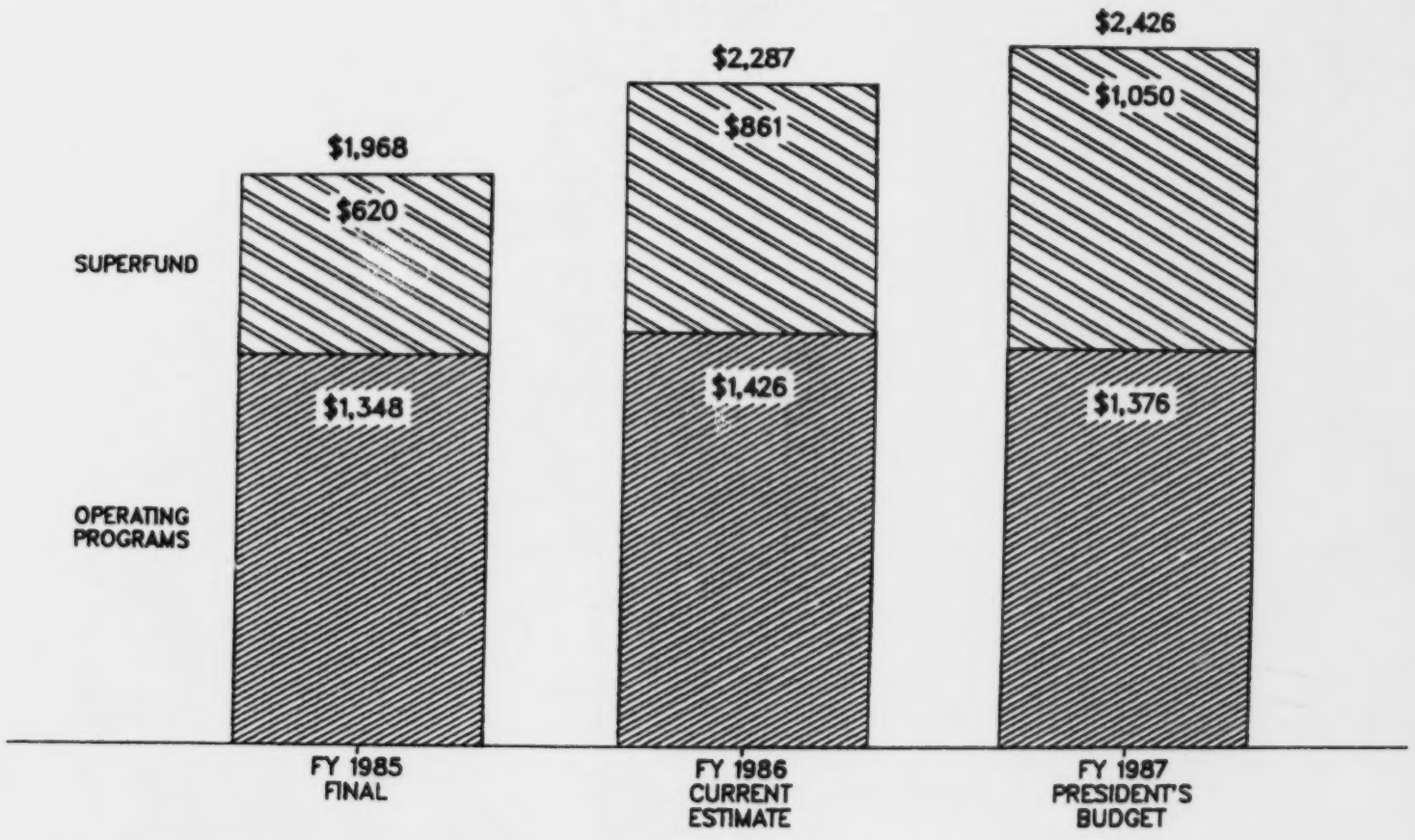
Note: The charts on the following pages include the 1986 Enacted, 1986 Current Estimate, and the 1987 President's Budget. Unless otherwise noted, all comparisons between 1987 and 1986 budget levels in the narrative refer to the 1986 Current Estimate and 1987 President's Budget. Additionally, references to workyears refer to total workyears, rather than only "permanent" workyears as in earlier years.

OVERVIEW

THE AGENCY'S BUDGET FOR SUPERFUND AND THE OPERATING PROGRAMS WILL INCREASE BY 6.1 PERCENT OVER THE FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE

($ IN MILLIONS)



NOTE: GRAPHIC DOES NOT INCLUDE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS. THE PRESIDENT WILL SUBMIT A $1.8 BILLION SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST IN 1987 ONCE APPROPRIATE REFORM LEGISLATION IS ENACTED BY CONGRESS.

OVERVIEW OF THE 1987 BUDGET

The 1987 President's Budget for the Environmental Protection Agency will provide the Agency with resources to effectively address environmental problems and meet the statutory requirements of the recently enacted Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EPA's 1987 budget includes $1,376 million and 11,445 workyears for our operating programs and $1,050 million and 1,716 workyears for the Superfund program. Resources for municipal sewage treatment construction are not included for 1987 at this time. However, the President will submit an amended request for $1,800 million once appropriate reform legislation is enacted.

The 1987 request will provide a stable and sound resource base for EPA with an increase of $139 million and a decrease of 200 workyears over the 1986 current estimate level for programs other than waste treatment grants. The request amounts to an increase of 6 percent in dollars and a reduction of 2 percent in personnel.

Within this level of resources, the Agency is supporting Congressional and Administration efforts to reduce the deficit. Both the 1986 and 1987 budgets reflect support for deficit reduction. For 1986, EPA has prepared a deficit reduction package of almost $90 million, excluding Superfund, as part of the government-wide program to reduce the deficit. Our 1987 budget was formulated within the $144 billion deficit target mandated in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. The Agency's mission or overall program outputs will not be significantly affected by the implementation of this Act as outlined in the submission.

The following key programmatic issues are central to the President's proposed 1987 budget for EPA.

The Control of Hazardous Waste

Uncontrolled hazardous waste sites are clearly the Nation's most pressing environmental problem. However, the taxing authority of CERCLA, which is the major source of funding for the Superfund program, expired on September 30, 1985. Congress is in the process of reauthorizing the Superfund program. Until that is accomplished, the Superfund program cannot continue the momentum which had been developed in the first five years of the program.

EPA is currently operating a reduced Superfund program using funding originally intended for 1985 program activities. The available funding is sufficient to support a limited program consisting of emergency actions and enforcement efforts, and to maintain the program's personnel and contractual infrastructure. This program will enable the Agency to quickly regain its momentum following reauthorization.

The 1987 request of 1,716 workyears and $1,050 million is based upon the Administration's reauthorization proposal. This funding will support the level of program activity that the Agency had planned to achieve in 1987.

The Agency's hazardous waste program is designed to prevent the generation of new Superfund sites through the management of hazardous wastes from generation to disposal. The 1984 reauthorization of the program resulted in a significantly more stringent approach to the handling of hazardous waste.

To continue the implementation of the new hazardous waste program, the President's 1987 Budget proposes an increase of 20 workyears and $18.4 million above the 1986 current estimate level, for a 1987 total of 1,462 workyears and $256.2 million. These resources will continue to support our efforts to implement new program

responsibilities such as corrective action, banning waste from land disposal, development of alternative treatment standards, regulating underground storage tanks and additional enforcement activities.

Research to Support Agency Priorities

The budget for the Agency's research program will be reduced by $17.3 million to a total of $295.2 million (excluding Superfund), a reduction of 6 percent below 1986. In constructing this budget, the Agency has moved aggressively to phase out research that has yielded sufficient information to support well-established regulatory programs, as well as those areas of control technology research where industry is capable of applying the information generated by the Agency to date. Consequently, the research program will be able to focus its resources on such high-priority Agency programs as acid rain, hazardous waste, and cross-media pollutants.

The 1987 acid rain research program will ensure that timely information is available to develop effective, scientifically sound regulatory policies. Major emphasis will be placed on the development and evaluation of atmospheric models to assess the relative contribution of various sources of acid deposition. In addition, EPA will expand its work on materials damage and work on the aquatic effects of acid rain. Resources for EPA's acid rain research program will increase by thirteen percent to $55.1 million.

The hazardous waste research program in 1987 will be focused to improve the identification and control of hazardous wastes. For example, research will be expanded to develop new techniques to identify compounds containing hazardous wastes, to predict and monitor their movement through the environment, and to evaluate innovative control technologies.

In several areas, the research program will be strengthening its capacity to measure, assess and propose controls for the health and environment risks

associated with pollutants that affect more than one environmental medium. In addition to hazardous waste research on this problem, new work will be done in 1987 to support the Agency's Air Toxics strategy and the effects of pesticides use on groundwater.

Maintaining the Agency's Enforcement Effort

The 1987 EPA Budget will provide the Agency with the resources necessary to continue to successfully implement its enforcement activities. The request decreases by 12 workyears and increases by $.9 million from the 1986 current estimate levels, a decrease of less than 1 percent and an increase of 1 percent respectively. Pending reauthorization of CERCLA, any additional resources for the Superfund enforcement program that might be requested are not included at this level.

The President's Budget increases resources for hazardous waste enforcement activities. This increase, 11 percent in dollars only, will support our efforts to aggressively address contamination at hazardous waste facilities by identifying and investigating releases, and requiring corrective action. Additional enforcement resources are also requested for enforcement and compliance monitoring to reduce criminal case backlog and to support the criminal enforcement program.

The proposed enforcement increases reflect the continued importance with which the EPA views this area of responsibility. Next to actual environmental results, attainment of high levels of compliance with environmental standards is the Agency's most tangible measure of success. Failure to aggressively enforce the law, leading to low levels of compliance, would reduce the overall benefits from the Agency's pollution control investments.

State Grants

An effective partnership between EPA and the States is the key to successful environmental management. The

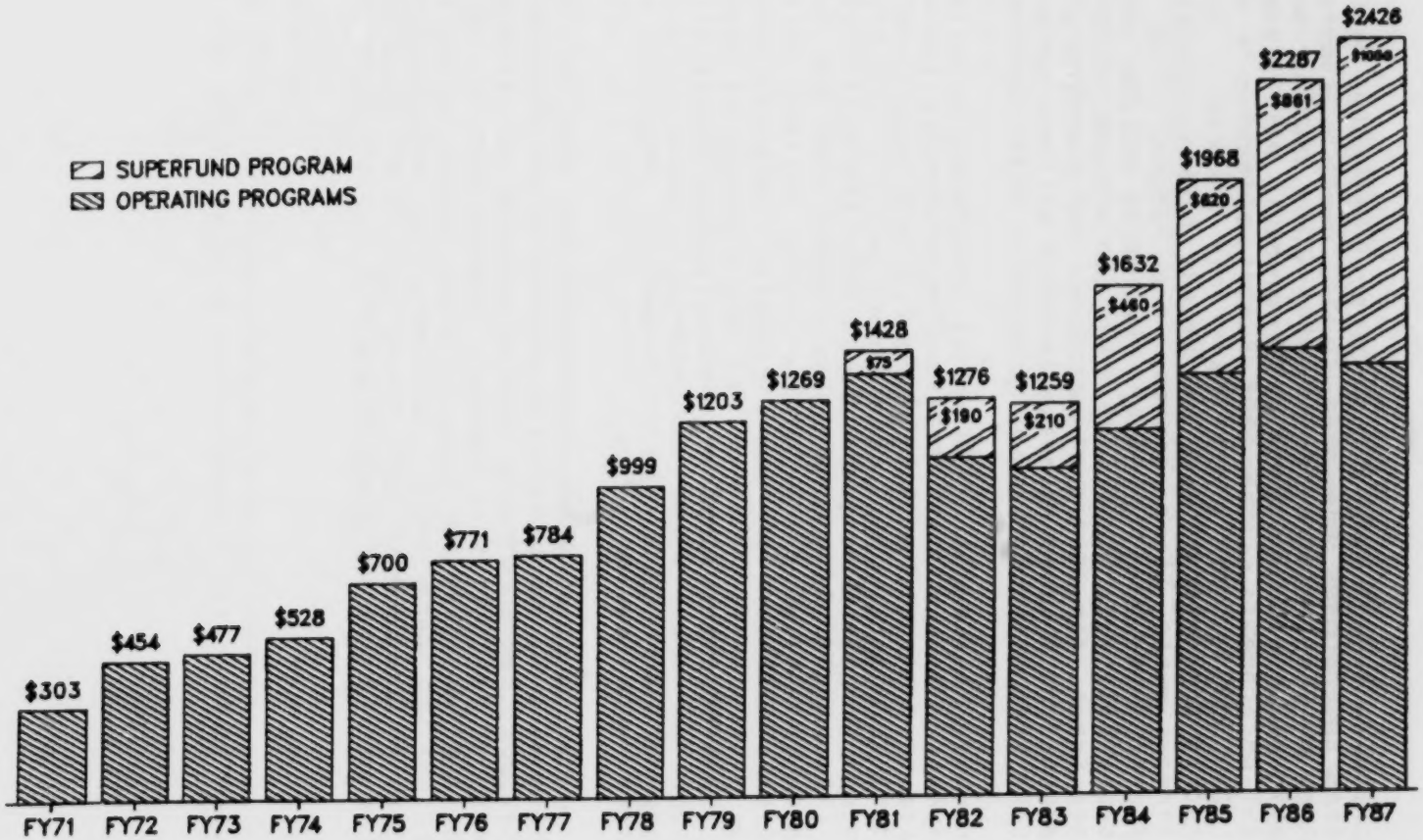
increasing number of EPA programs delegated to the States underscores the need to implement a consistent policy on EPA/State relations. EPA's 1987 Budget request continues to support a strong partnership with State and local governments. The 1987 Budget allocates a total of $270 million for grant assistance programs. Grants directly supporting State operations levels, except for hazardous waste State grants, are reduced from 1986 reflecting the ability of the States to assume greater responsibility for financing their activities. Hazardous Waste Grants for RCRA implementation and the Underground Storage Tank program increase by $10.8 million, primarily to support requirements of the 1984 RCRA Amendments.

The President's 1987 budget continues to maintain the Agency's commitment to the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes programs. The 1987 Budget proposes to continue Federal support in this, the second year, of the cleanup program for the Chesapeake Bay. This $10 million level of EPA support is designed to support the Bay States primarily through cost-sharing grants while continuing EPA's role in monitoring and modeling. The 1987 request also proposes $5.7 million for the Great Lakes program. In addition, the budget request maintains the $4 million support for the Estuarine program, created this past year, for water quality management in four important coastal water bodies.

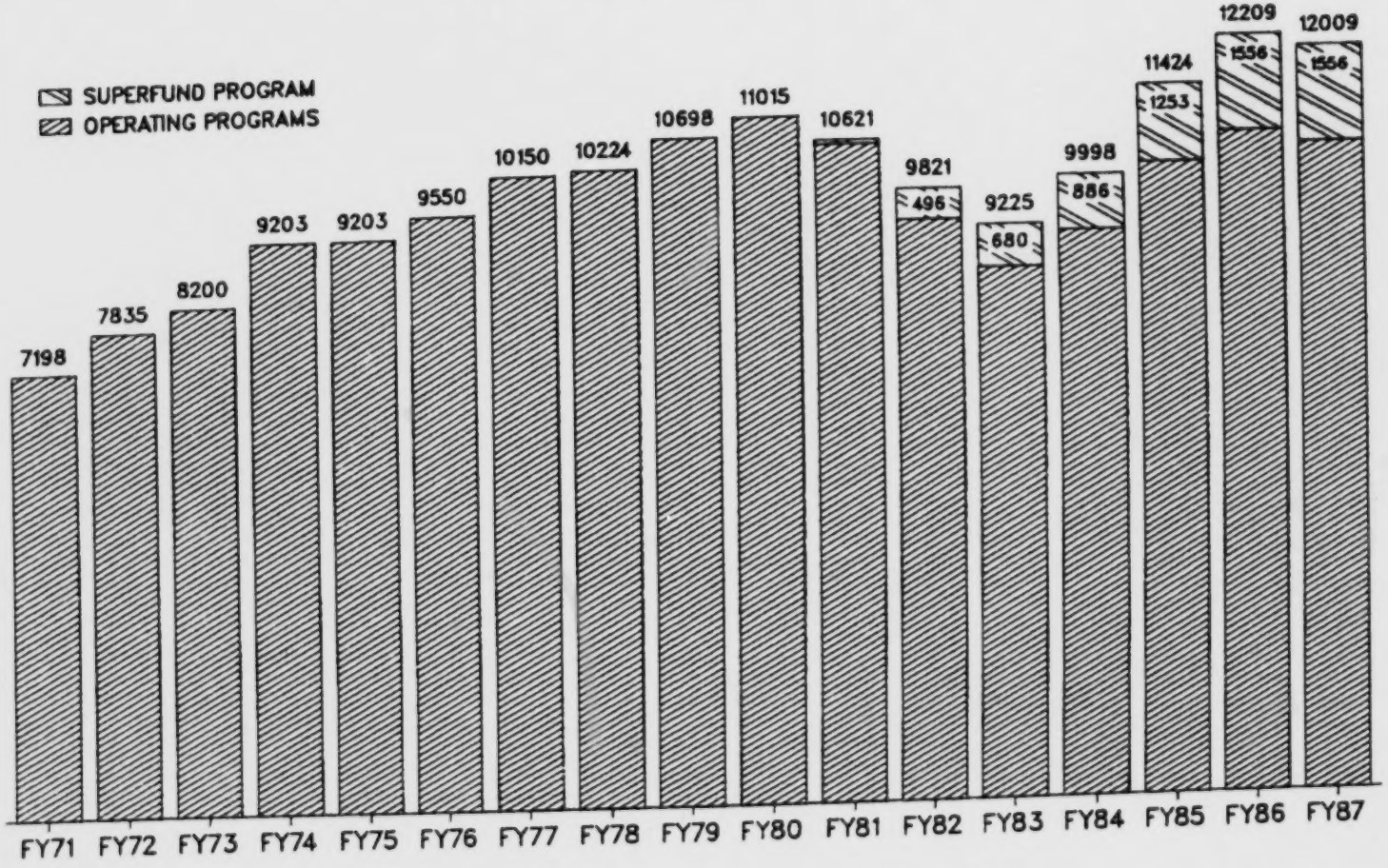
The EPA will continue to assist the State and local governments in reducing the discharge of municipal wastewater pollutants through the financing of wastewater treatment facilities. Pending reauthorization of the construction grants program, EPA is requesting no funds for 1987 at this time. However, the President will submit an amended request for $1.8 billion once appropriate reform legislation is enacted.

IN 1987, THE AGENCY'S SUPERFUND BUDGET WILL EXCEED $1 BILLION, WHILE THE OPERATING PROGRAMS WILL BE FUNDED AT CLOSE TO $1.4 BILLION

($ IN MILLIONS)

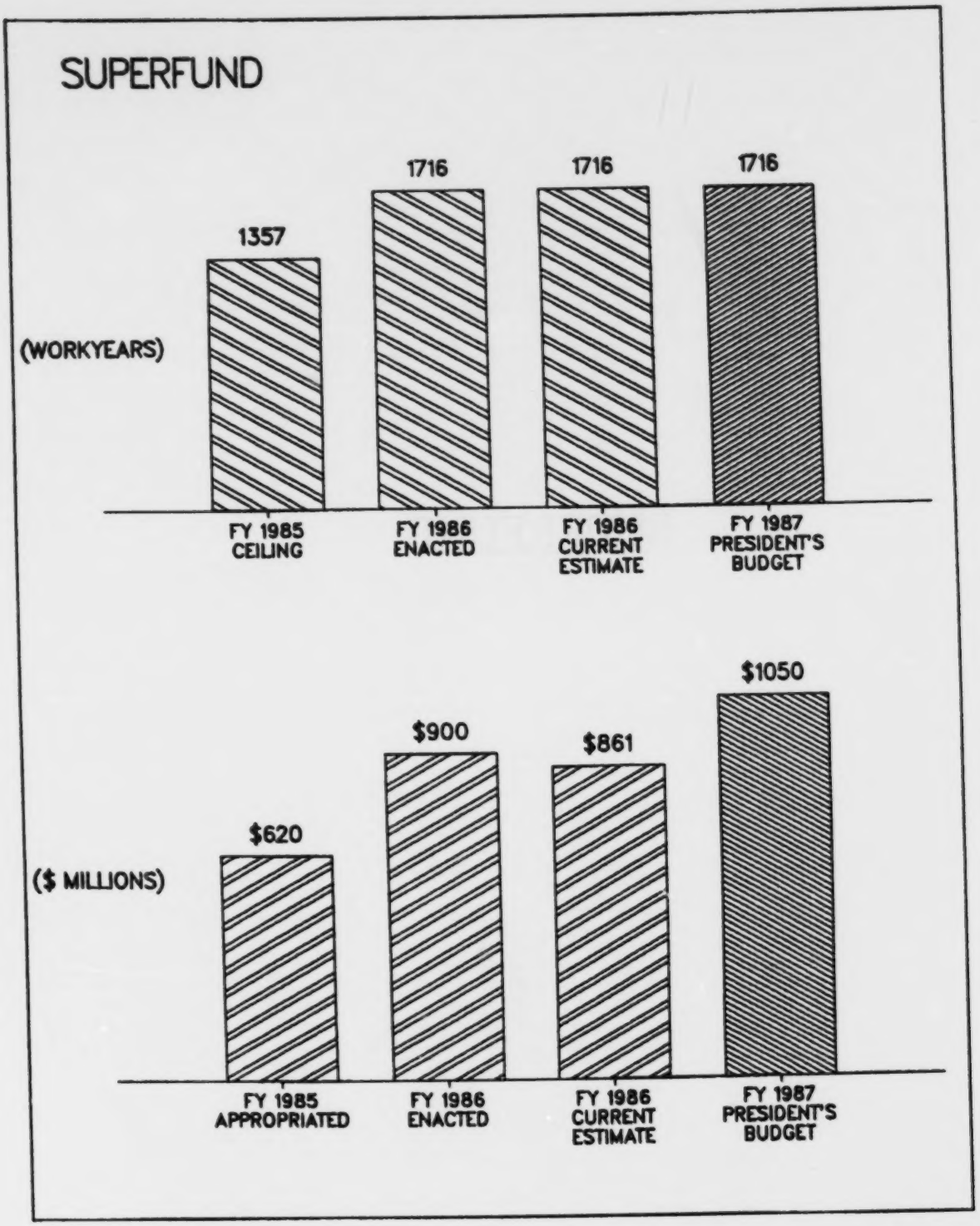


THE AGENCY'S PERMANENT FULL TIME WORKYEAR CEILING WILL DECREASE SLIGHTLY DURING FY 1987



Note: Graphic reflects only the permanent workyear portion of total workyear ceilings.

SUPERFUND


SUPERFUND
(WORKYEARS)
1357
1716
1716
1716
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
($ MILLIONS)
$620
$900
$861
$1050
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

SUPERFUND PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

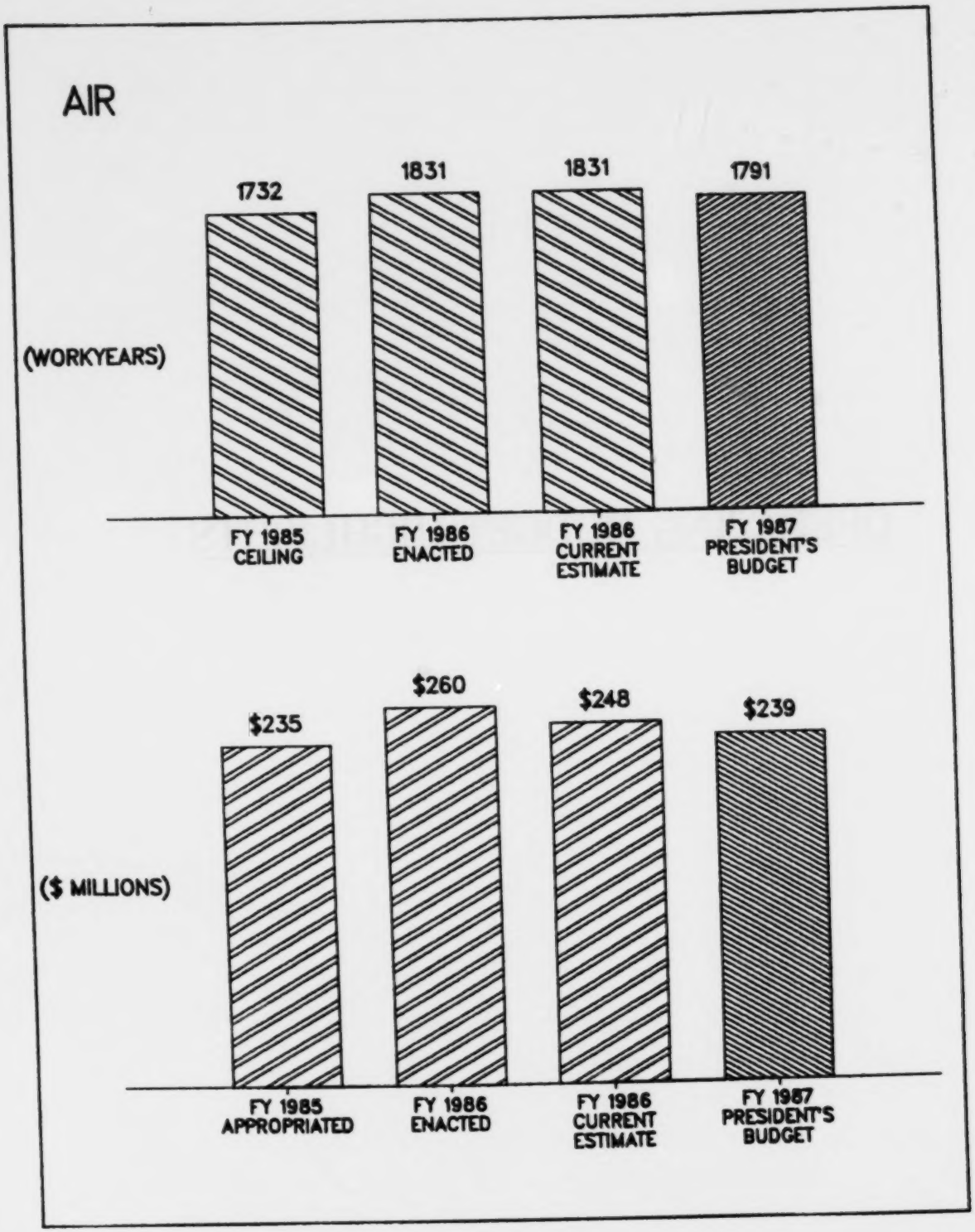
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) established a broad-based Federal and State program to address the threats posed to public health and the environment by uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and spills of hazardous substances. The costs of implementing CERCLA are funded from the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund.

Superfund is primarily financed by excise taxes levied on the oil and chemical industries. The initial taxing authority of CERCLA expired on September 30, 1985. Without reauthorization to establish new taxing authority, the Agency does not have the funding necessary to implement the program as envisioned in 1986 or 1987.

In view of the uncertainty of reauthorization, the Agency took steps in August to ensure that sufficient funding would be available in 1986 to continue necessary Superfund program operations without reauthorization. To accomplish this, EPA suspended new cleanup work at many hazardous wastes sites and carried over the unused funds to continue the Superfund program in 1986. This provided limited but sufficient funds for a full emergency and enforcement program, a limited remedial program and fully supports the Agency's workforce in FY 1986. This program will enable the Agency to quickly regain its momentum following reauthorization.

Based upon the Administration's reauthorization proposal, the Agency submits a $1,050 million budget supported by 1,716 workyears for the Superfund program. This is an increase of $189 million from the 1986 current estimate. This funding will support the level of activity that the Agency had planned to achieve in 1987. Pending reauthorization, the level requested may have to be adjusted based on the requirements of the new statute.

OPERATING BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS


AIR
(WORKYEARS)
1732
1831
1831
1791
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
($ MILLIONS)
$235
$260
$248
$239
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

AIR PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In accordance with the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, EPA is authorized to conduct a national program of air pollution research, regulation, and enforcement activities. The principal objectives of EPA's strategy for meeting the nationwide program include: (1) reducing the risk of exposure to air toxics; (2) achieving National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) nationwide; (3) increasing the capacity and improving the effectiveness of State and local air quality agencies; (4) developing and supporting programs to maintain improvements in air quality; and (5) determining the policy alternatives and strategy options available to address acid deposition and stratospheric ozone depletion.

In 1987, EPA will continue to place the highest priority on implementing a comprehensive national strategy, announced in June 1985, to address the significant public health problem caused by toxic compounds in the air. The strategy includes promulgation of national regulations, development of State and local programs and analysis of multi-media, multi-source pollutants in specific geographic areas.

EPA will continue to place high priority on attaining the NAAQS in areas with air pollution levels exceeding allowable limits for one or more pollutants. The Agency's strategy for attaining the NAAQS centers on working with States to complete and enforce the State Implementation Plans (SIPs) required by the Clean Air Act. Although air quality has generally improved as a result of the measures in SIPs, many of the SIPs have proven inadequate to meet NAAQS by statutory deadlines, particularly for ozone.

The mobile source compliance and enforcement program will focus on reducing tampering with vehicle emission control systems, switching to leaded gasoline, and failing

to properly maintain engines, all of which greatly increase pollutant emissions. Federal efforts alone cannot effectively address these problems. EPA will continue to work with State and local governments to establish and maintain effective vehicle inspection and maintenance programs and anti-tampering/anti-fuel switching programs.

In 1987, the EPA research and development program will continue to support the air quality regulatory program by providing other EPA offices, State and local governments, and the regulated community with information necessary to set standards for ozone, gases, and particles; hazardous air pollutants; and mobile source emissions. Additionally, the research program supports the implementation, enforcement, and permitting programs through development of air quality models, monitoring methods, quality assurance procedures, and evaluation of emission reduction technologies.

The President's 1987 Budget provides 1,791 workyears and $239.3 million for the air program, representing a decrease of 40 workyears and $9.1 million from 1986. The highlights of the 1987 Air program are as follows:

- Air Quality Planning and Standards Programs will Focus on Air Toxics Regulations. In 1987, EPA will utilize 247 total workyears and $23.6 million, which represents decreases from 1986 of 41 workyears and $3.4 million. The Agency will continue implementation of a comprehensive strategy for controlling toxic air pollutants as well as evaluating ways to address acid rain, stratospheric ozone depletion and indoor air pollution. Air quality program activities will be directed at the attainment and maintenance of NAAQS. The decreases reflect a decision to lengthen completion of work on the NSPS priority list source categories and to delay NSPS revisions in order to do other higher priority activities such as air toxics.

- State Grants Support Air Toxics and Monitoring Networks: State and local grants under Section 105 of the Clean Air Act total $95.0 million, a decrease of $.7 million. In 1987, States will implement inspection and source compliance programs, continuing to emphasize sources in non-attainment areas. States will maintain the air monitoring system networks, replacing obsolete instruments and continuing necessary modifications to collect size specific particulate matter (PM_{10}) data. Implementation of the national air toxics strategy will continue to be a major priority for State and local air programs in 1987. State and local agencies will continue to implement their multiple year plans, building and enhancing air toxics programs consistent with the national strategy and EPA guidance. The decrease reflects completion of the acid precipitation emissions inventory project.

- Regional Monitoring and Air Quality Management Emphasizes Emerging Programs. The Agency requests 456 workyears and $20.5 million, which represents a decrease of 6 workyears and $1.1 million. Regional programs will continue to provide effective and timely policy guidance and technical consultation to States. Emphasis will be placed on restoration of environmental quality, particularly within the remaining non-attainment areas; SIP revisions related to revised NAAQS; air toxics; State program support for regulating vehicle tampering and misfueling; and programs for particulate matter and toxic pollutants monitoring. The decreases reflect completion of tall stack and lead SIP revisions, and completion of elements of the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS).

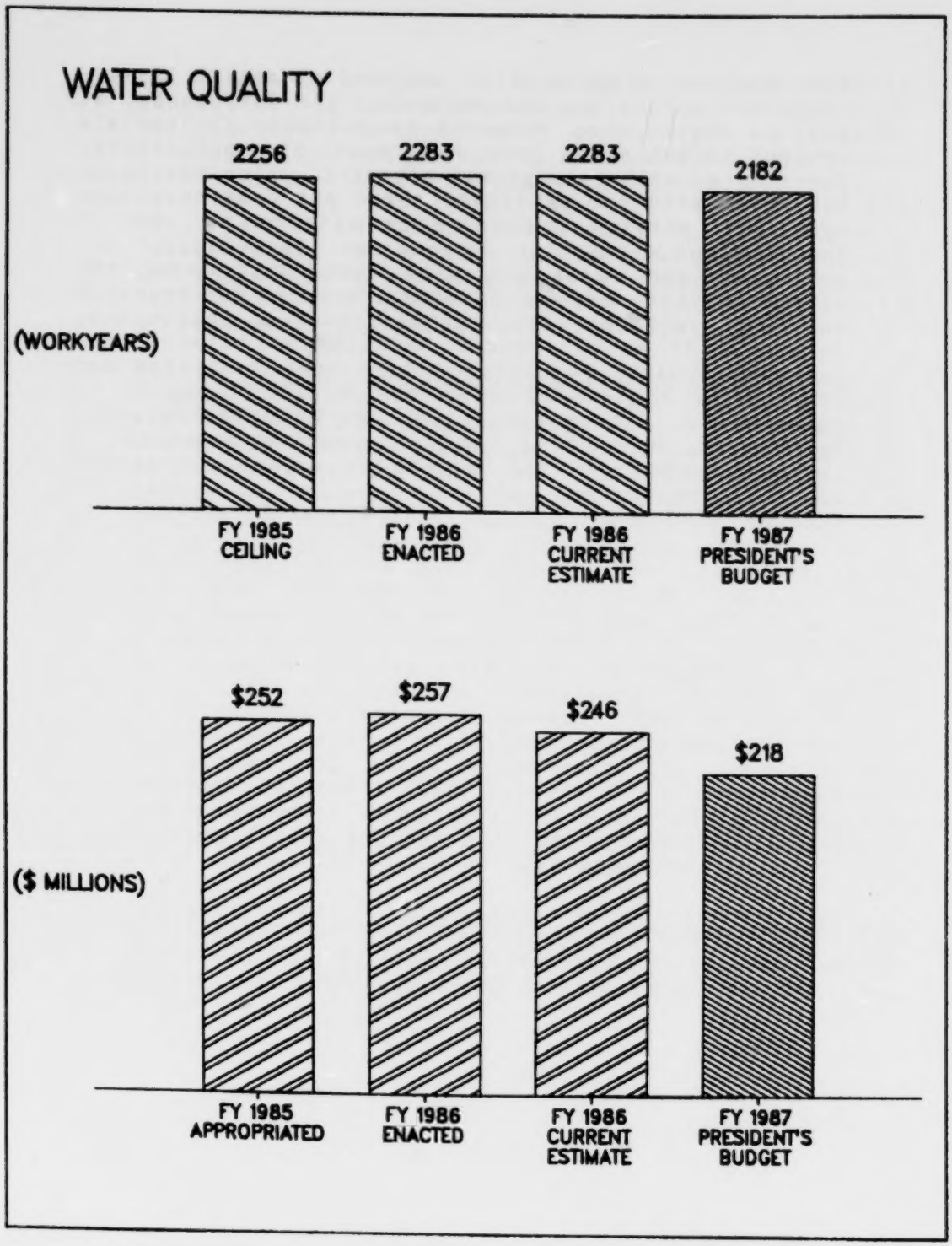
- Mobile Sources Emphasizes Air Toxics and Ozone: The 1987 request for mobile source air pollution control and fuel economy totals 205 workyears and $14.8 million, which represents a decrease of 4 total workyears.

The standards program in 1987 will continue emphasis on controlling ozone precursors and air toxics, and the regulatory program will concentrate on control of evaporative and refueling emissions, excess hydrocarbon emissions, and particulate emissions. Testing, technical, and administrative support to the EPA Motor Vehicle Emissions Laboratory will also continue. The decreases reflect changes in developing controls for toxic air pollutants and to reductions in work assessing the adequacy of certification requirements to ensure durable emission control systems.

- o Mobile Source and Stationary Source Enforcement Increases Slightly: The 1987 request for stationary and mobile source enforcement totals 423 workyears and $22.0 million, representing an overall increase of 2 workyears and $1.3 million. Increases in the stationary program will support a pilot inspection project to determine whether intensive inspections of particulate and VOC sources can result in a major reduction in air toxics. The stationary program will continue to ensure that non-complying significant sources are brought into compliance, consistent with the Clean Air Act. Use of Continuous Emissions Monitoring data will be expanded, as will efforts to enhance the compliance of VOC sources in ozone non-attainment areas. The mobile source enforcement program will continue to highlight assisting States and local governments in adopting and implementing their own tampering and fuel switching enforcement programs. Non-compliance penalties for heavy-duty engines will be implemented, and fuels enforcement will focus on lead phasedown.

- o Research in Air Toxics and Indoor Air Will Be Emphasized: The Agency is requesting 460 workyears and $63.3 million for air quality research in 1987, an increase of 9 workyears and a decrease of $5.2 million.

The research program will emphasize health assessments and monitoring for hazardous air pollutants, as well as engineering research to evaluate appropriate control technologies for hazardous air pollutants. New studies will examine the extent to which hazardous air pollutants are produced in the air from reactions with less harmful substances. Efforts to monitor and develop mitigation techniques for indoor air pollutants and radon gas will continue. Among the activities that are decreased are support for research on health effects from mobile source pollutants. This area is being reduced because the major mobile source and NAAQS regulations have been completed and there is a diminished need for health research in these areas. Other reductions are being recommended for health, monitoring, and engineering research on criteria pollutants for which the major regulations have also been completed.


WATER QUALITY
2256
2283
2283
2182
(WORKYEARS)
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
$252
$257
$246
$218
($ MILLIONS)
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

WATER QUALITY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The purpose of EPA's Water Quality Program is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. The Clean Water Act recognizes that the States have the primary responsibility in this effort. EPA's role is carried out through research and development, enforcement, regulatory development, and technical and financial assistance.

The President's 1987 budget provides 2,182 workyears and $217.8 million for water programs, a decrease of 101 workyears and $27.7 million.

The major themes which characterize the water program in 1987 include continued implementation of three separate compliance programs as well as a sound marine and estuarine protection program, implementing nonpoint source programs, effectively managing the construction grants program, and research to support surface water permitting and ocean disposal.

- Controlling Toxics at Publicly Owned Treatment Works: The emphasis of the pretreatment program will shift in 1987 from program approval to oversight of approved facility programs where there is no State delegation, and direct implementation where EPA is required to operate the program. Direct implementation will include compliance assessment and enforcement against industry, including detailed sampling inspections where necessary, to determine compliance with standards.

  EPA will also initiate enforcement actions against noncomplying facilities in nondelegated States which fail to implement the approved program. Parallel actions will be taken against industrial users in some of these facilities.

- Maintaining Progress in Issuing Water Permits: In 1987 this program will focus on issuing permits that expired or will expire during the year as well as modifying permits to incorporate toxic pollutant controls. EPA will also continue to work with delegated States in order to reduce their major permit backlogs. Efforts to issue permits to significant minor dischargers, especially those discharging toxics or adversely affecting water quality, will also be undertaken.

  EPA will also assist States in developing water quality - based limitations and adopting toxic criteria for waters where Best Available Technology (BAT) is not sufficient to achieve water quality standards.

- Addressing Critical Compliance Deadlines: In order to continue the major ongoing effort to place all municipalities in compliance with the 1988 compliance deadline, EPA will maintain strong support for the National Municipal Policy. By the end of 1986, the goal is for all major municipalities in nondelegated States needing construction to meet the deadline to be on enforceable schedules. In 1987, EPA will focus on assuring that permittees placed on enforceable schedules comply with those schedules and will increase efforts to place minor permittees on enforceable compliance schedules.

  Resources for water quality enforcement and permit issuance decrease by $4.1 million from 1986 mainly due to discontinuation of a special grant of $4.0 million for water compliance.

- Continued Support for Marine, Estuarine, and Wetlands Protection: EPA will continue work on developing a major revision to the Ocean Disposal regulations which includes balancing the effects of ocean versus land-based disposal of dredged or fill material.

  The Agency will continue to identify those wetland acres that could be affected by development pressures.

In addition, the regional offices will initiate increased enforcement actions and monitoring activities in areas that are currently inadequately protected.

The Agency will continue to focus on Chesapeake Bay and other basins of major importance to the public and Congress to determine the appropriate actions that State and Federal authorities should take in these areas.

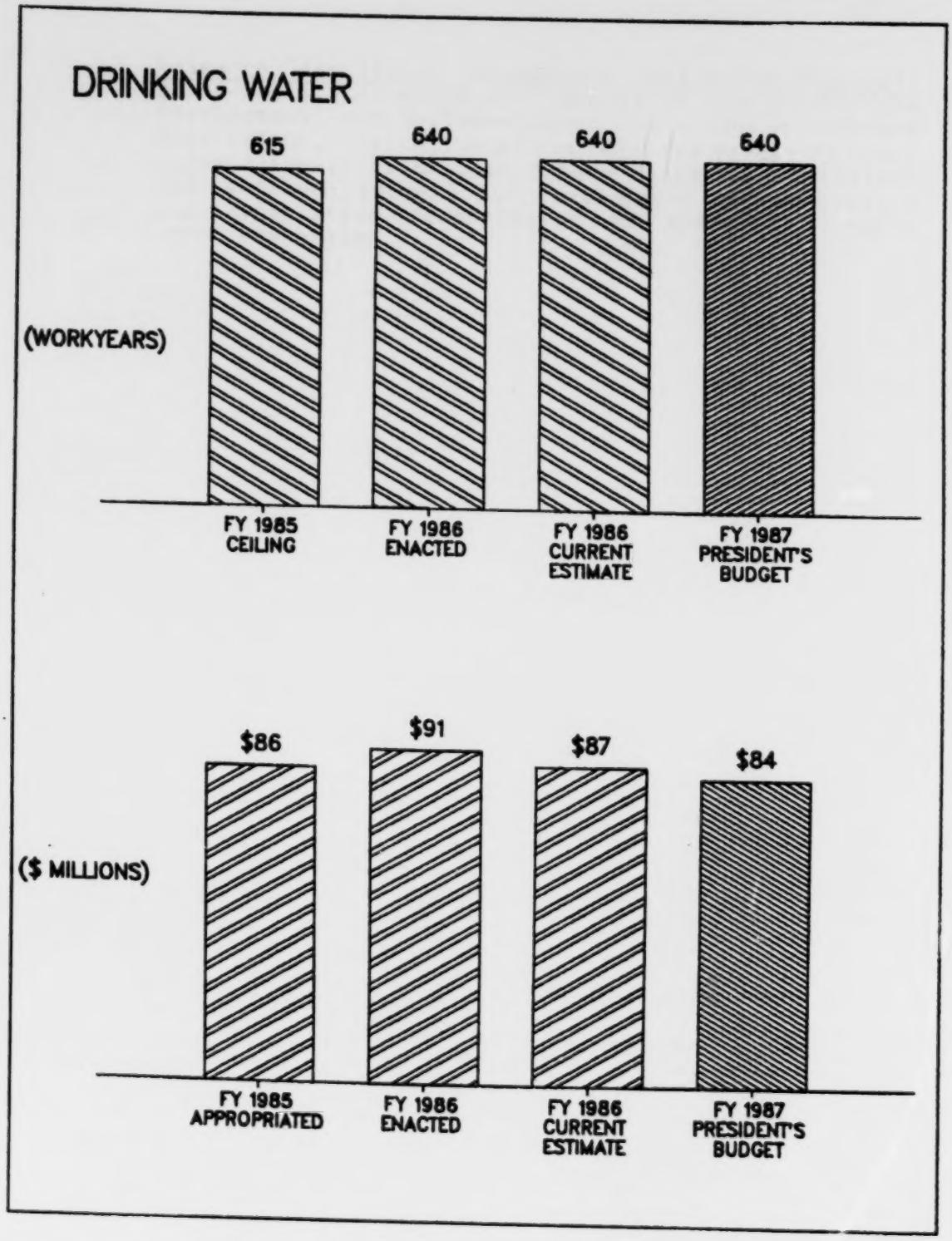
The incineration-at-sea program will become operational, using an integrated approach which includes comprehensive site monitoring to ensure adequate information for site designation and management. Resources for this program increase by $.1 million from 1986.

- Encouraging Use of Nonpoint Source Controls by Federal Agencies: In 1987, EPA will continue to support development of cost-effective State and local programs to control nonpoint source pollution in priority waters. The Agency will also work to assure that Federal field programs directly assist specific State and local NPS implementation projects in priority waters.

- Effectively Managing the Construction Grants Program: The President's Budget proposes no funding for the construction grants program in 1987. However, once appropriate reform legislation is enacted, the President will submit an amended request for $1.8 billion.

  EPA staff will continue to effectively manage funds already appropriated focusing on State oversight to ensure cost effective construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities previously constructed or currently under construction. Assistance in implementing the National Municipal Policy will also be provided for facilities not in compliance with secondary treatment requirements. Resources to manage this program decrease by $3.1 million from 1986 mainly as a result of reduced technical assistance to States and a reduction to the IAG with the Army Corps of Engineers.

- Research for Sludge Management and Ocean Disposal: Water quality research will emphasize support for the development and implementation of sludge management regulations, evaluation of the relative safety of ocean ocean disposal as well as future disposal strategies, and continued support for development of innovative and alternative technologies for treatment of municipal wastewater.


DRINKING WATER
615
640
640
640
(WORKYEARS)
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
$86
$91
$87
$84
($ MILLIONS)
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

DRINKING WATER PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

State and local governments have the primary responsibility for ensuring the safety of drinking water and protecting ground water. Through the Safe Drinking Water Act, Congress has established Federal responsibilities for setting national standards, ensuring their enforcement, protecting underground drinking water sources, and providing scientific and financial assistance to States and localities. Additionally, as a result of the Agency's Ground-Water Protection Strategy, EPA is providing a focus to coordinate actions under all current authorities to protect the Nation's ground water.

The President's 1987 Budget provides 640 workyears and $84.1 million for the Drinking Water program, with no change in workyears and a decrease of $3.2 million from 1986. The major areas in drinking water include the following.

- Maintain Emphasis on Protection Against Unregulated Contaminants: The 1987 budget provides the same level of workyears and an increase of $0.4 million from 1986. In 1987, the Agency will continue to develop a surveillance program to detect unregulated or newly emerging health risks from contaminants which are not currently part of the National Primary Drinking Water Standards. Additionally, the Drinking Water and Pesticides programs will continue their work on a nationwide survey to investigate pesticide contamination of drinking water supplies and sources. Health advisories, nonenforceable guidance summarizing the toxicological information on a chemical will be prepared for reference in the event contaminants are detected.

- Continue with the Revision of Primary Drinking Water Standards: The Agency is proceeding with the development of new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to replace interim maximum

contaminant levels and add new standards for inorganic, organic, microbiological, pesticide, and radionuclide contaminants. Providing more comprehensive health protection at the tap, these new Regulations will have applications to other environmental programs, such as hazardous waste response.

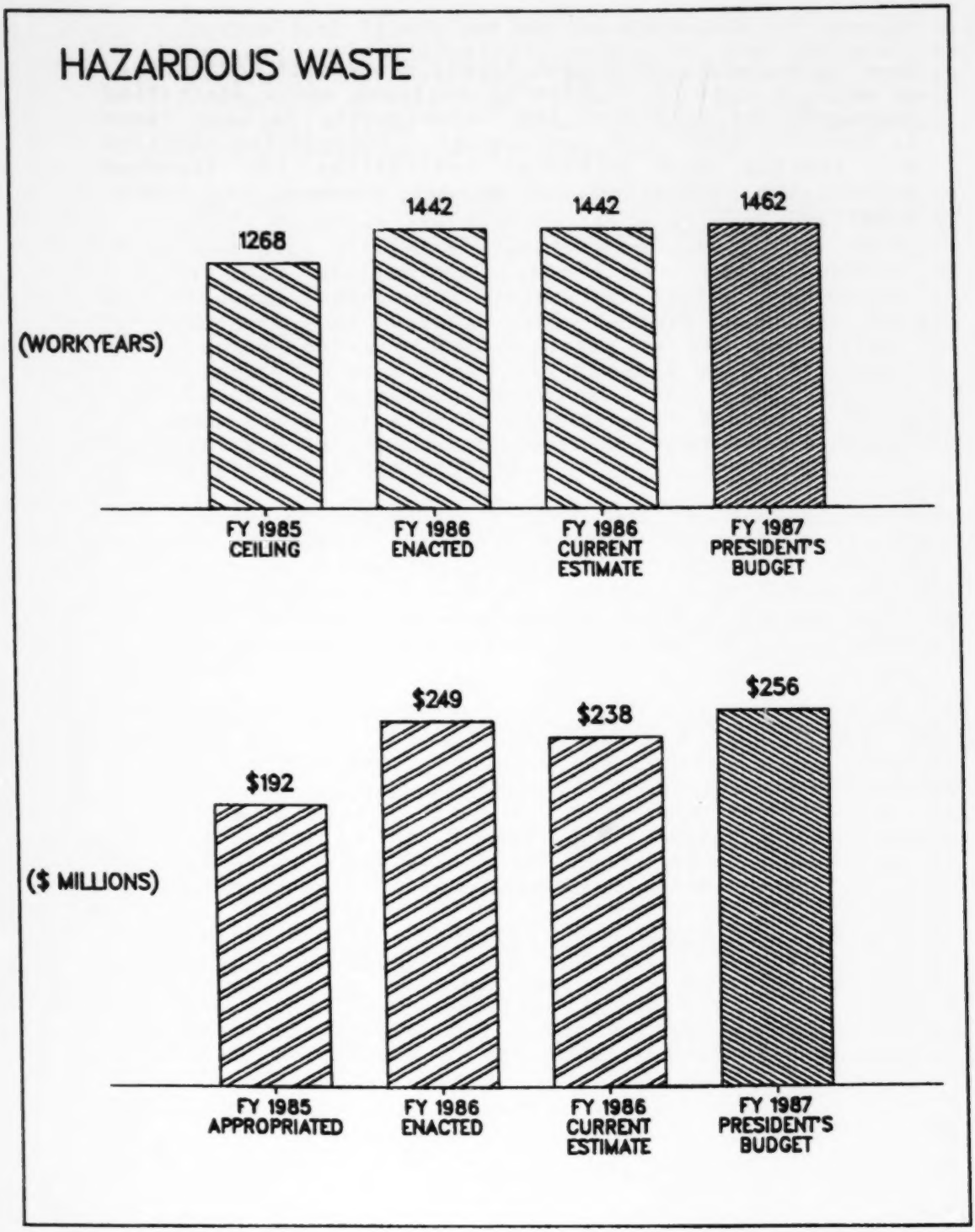
- Implement the Federal Underground Injection Control (UIC) Programs and Maximize Delegations: The program continues with no change in workyears and an increase of $0.3 million to support the implementation of Federal Underground Injection Control programs in nondelegated States. This effort includes permit review and issuance, focusing on new facilities for production of oil and gas as well as environmentally sensitive injection practices. We will continue to emphasize our efforts to work with States to delegate primary enforcement responsibility where EPA presently administers the program.

- Pursue Ground-Water Protection: The Agency continues to implement the Ground-Water Protection Strategy with no change in workyears and resources from 1986. The program will provide assistance to States as they develop their strategies and examine issues relating to sources of ground-water contamination of national concern.

- Support States in Maintaining Federal Programs for PWS and UIC: We will continue the Public Water Supply and Underground Injection Control grant programs with an increase of $0.3 million in PWS and a decrease of $0.2 million in UIC to reflect progress in UIC permitting. The Agency will continue to support compliance activities in States which are delegated primary enforcement responsibilities.

- Research Will Emphasize Health and Ground Water Studies: Research will continue to produce the data necessary to support regulatory development, revisions, and implementation as well as protection of groundwater resources. The health research program will concentrate on providing the scientific base to

develop maximum contaminant levels and Health Advisories, as well as conduct studies to evaluate newly identified pathogens and determine the relationship between radon in drinking water and lung cancer. Groundwater research will provide both technical information and improved methods for predicting contaminant movement and transformation.


HAZARDOUS WASTE
(WORKYEARS)
1268
1442
1442
1462
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
($ MILLIONS)
$192
$249
$238
$256
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The goal of EPA's Hazardous Waste program is to protect the public health and environment from unnecessary risks by developing and implementing environmentally sound hazardous waste management practices. The 1984 RCRA Amendments greatly expand EPA's responsibilities and authorities to manage hazardous waste from "cradle to grave". Not only does the potential universe of chemical wastes and facilities dealing with hazardous waste increase significantly, but past mismanagement practices, in particular prior releases at inactive hazardous and solid waste management units, must also be corrected and cleaned up. In effect, the 1984 RCRA Amendments represent a significantly more stringent Hazardous Waste program for EPA and the States.

To implement existing, as well as new program responsibilities, the Agency has developed a comprehensive Hazardous Waste program that consists of regulatory development, permitting and enforcement, state program development, and research and development activities.

- Regulatory development activities will ensure proper management of hazardous wastes from generation through disposal, and expand coverage to include underground storage tanks.

- Implementing and enforcing the Hazardous Waste program is based on a strong Federal/State partnership. States are continuing to develop their programs to incorporate new provisions of the 1984 Amendments.

- States are also continuing to develop program revisions and additions for new programs, such as underground storage tanks and small quantity generators.

- Research and development activities provide the necessary technical and scientific information to support regulatory development, permitting and enforcement operations.

Highlights of the President's Budget for 1987 are as follows:

In 1987, the Hazardous Waste program is requesting 1,462 workyears and $256.2 million. This represents an increase of 20 workyears and $18.4 million from EPA's 1986 budget for Hazardous Waste.

o The Enforcement Program Increases for Corrective Action Activities: In 1987, the Agency is requesting 425 workyears and $26.5 million. This represents an increase of $2.7 million, with no change in workyears. These resources will be used to continue the Agency's efforts to identify and investigate contamination at hazardous waste facilities, and oversee the implementation of remedies. This level also includes resources to assist States in the enforcement of underground storage tank programs.

o Grants Will Increase for Implementation of Expanded RCRA Requirements: The Agency is requesting $73.0 million for grants to assist States in the implementation of the RCRA program. This resource level is $6.2 million higher than 1986. Within this level, additional resources are provided for States to incorporate and implement new RCRA requirements including corrective action, and for States to implement and enforce the underground storage tank program.

o The Permitting Program Will Continue to Focus on Environmentally Significant Facilities: The Agency is requesting 405 workyears and $18.0 million to support permitting and State program development

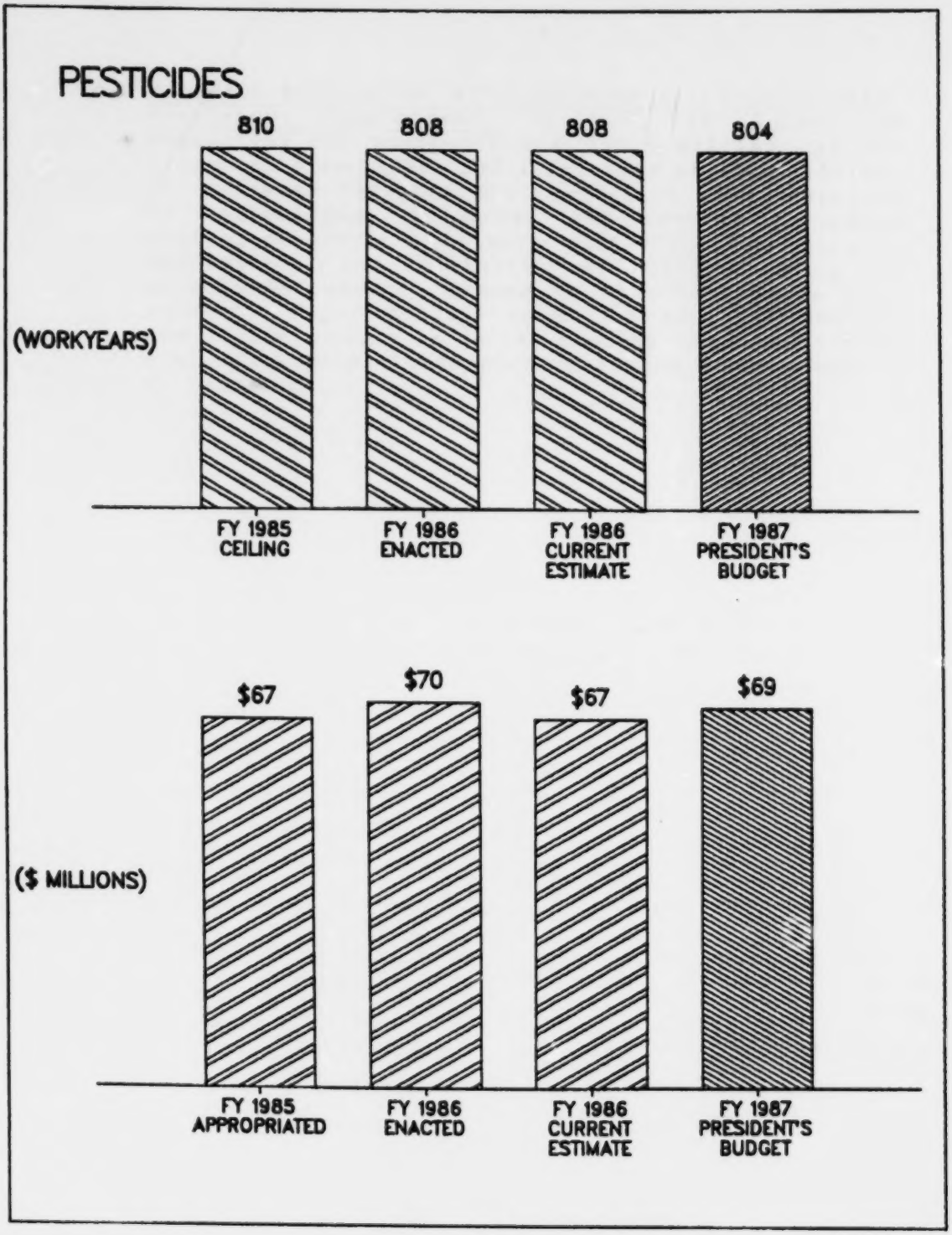
activities. This level is a reduction of 19 workyears and $.3 million from 1986. The resources provided will enable the Agency to continue permitting hazardous waste disposal facilities. Resources will assist States in the development of underground storage tank programs. The reduction reflects the expected increase of States authorized to perform permitting work, and also reflects a decreasing number of facilities that must receive a permit.

- The Office of Water Will Assess the Need for Corrective Action at Publicly Owned Treatment Works: The Agency is requesting 31 workyears and $1.3 million dollars for these activities, for which there are no resources in the 1986 current estimate. Staff will also provide support for the evaluation of double liner exemption requests by industries with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

- Regulatory Development Activities Will Be Expanded to Meet the Requirements of the 1984 Amendments: The Agency is requesting 358 workyears and $86.7 million for regulatory development efforts and for implementation and enforcement guidance to the Regions, States and regulated community. This represents an increase of 5 workyears and $9.7 million over the current estimate.

The Agency's regulatory emphasis during 1987 will be to (1) promulgate major land disposal banning decisions and alternate treatment standards for these banned wastes; (2) develop technical standards and corrective action standards for underground storage tanks; and (3) develop policy and technical guidelines for program implementation and enforcement by the Regions and States, including corrective action guidelines and guidelines to implement completed rulemakings.

- Research Activities Will Continue to Support RCRA Regulatory Development: In 1987, the Agency is requesting 243 workyears and $50.6 million, an increase of 3 workyears and a decrease of $1.3 million. The decrease reflects the completion of evaluations of technologies to treat and control hazardous wastes, development of more cost-effective analytical methods, and elimination of Agency funding for an outside research center on hazardous waste management. Major activities to be expanded include new dioxin health effects studies and additional risk assessments to support decisions to list wastes as hazardous.


PESTICIDES
(WORKYEARS)
810
808
808
804
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
($ MILLIONS)
$67
$70
$67
$69
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

PESTICIDES HIGHLIGHTS

The goal of EPA's Pesticides program is to provide health and environmental protection while permitting a steady supply of pesticide products into the market. EPA is charged with this responsibility under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and portions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). The Agency's pesticide regulatory strategy focuses on four broad program areas: (1) review and reregistration of existing products; (2) registration of new products; (3) enforcement of pesticide use rules; and (4) research and development to support and improve EPA's ability to evaluate the risks and benefits of pesticides.

The President's 1987 Budget provides 804 workyears and $69.4 million for the Pesticides program, a decrease of 4 workyears and an increase of $2.6 million, respectively from 1986. Highlights of the 1987 President's Budget for the Pesticides program are as follows:

- Emphasis on Existing Pesticides: The Agency requests 274 workyears and $22.4 million for the Generic Chemical Review program, an increase of $1.0 million and no change in workyears. In 1987, the Agency will establish 25 registration standards which explain the Agency's regulatory position on the use of active ingredients common to large numbers of pesticide products. Standards provide the basis for the reregistration of existing products. When all the data required are available, the registration standard will undergo a comprehensive review and updating to produce a final regulatory standard.

  The Agency will continue to provide resources for the Special Review program to conduct risk/benefit analyses of pesticides suspected of causing unreasonable adverse health and environmental effects.

Attention will also be given to the groundwater initiative to identify and regulate those pesticides contaminating groundwater.

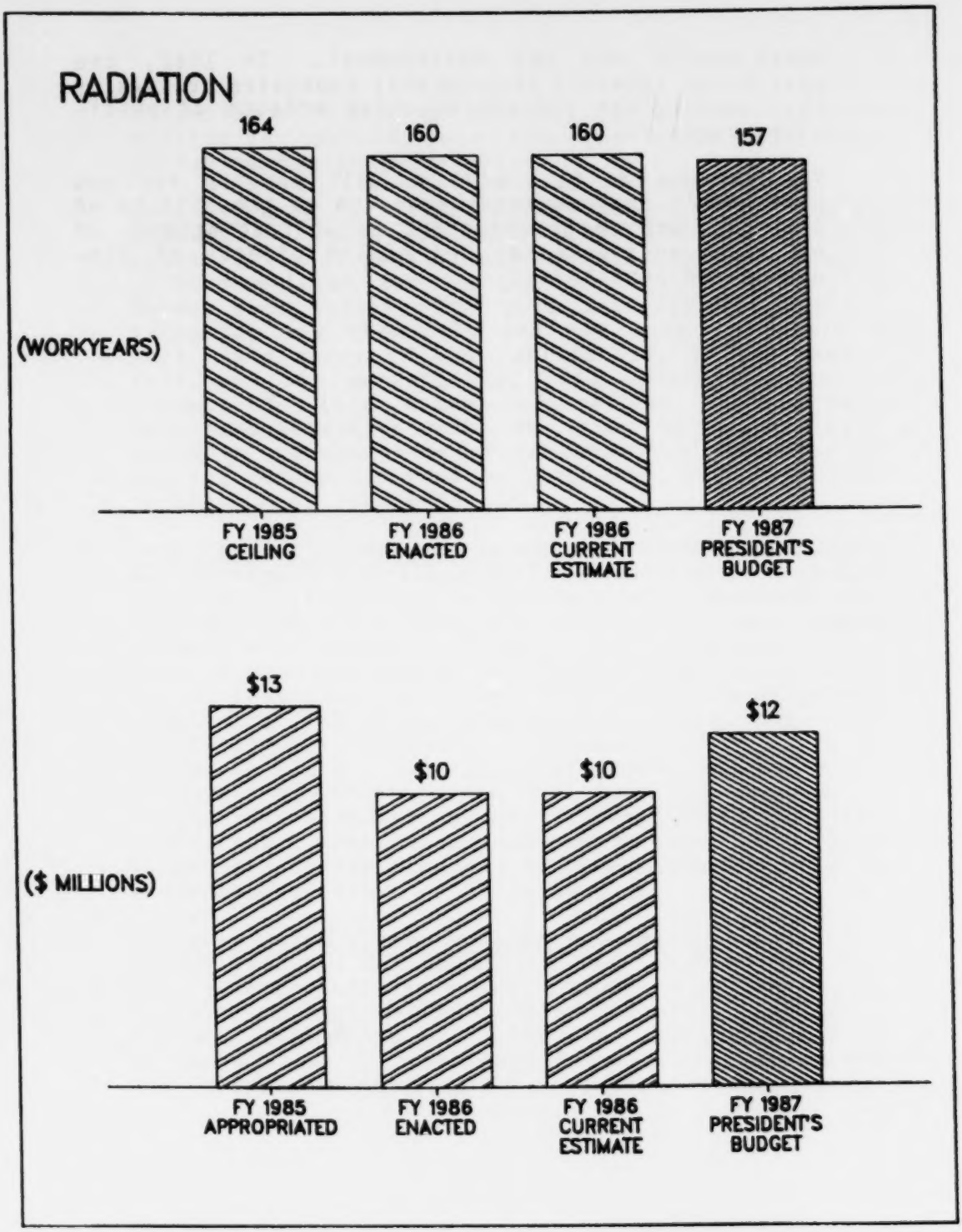
- Continue with Pesticides Registration: The Agency requests 207 workyears and $13.5 million for the registration of pesticides, representing an increase of $0.5 million and no change in workyears. The Agency will continue to give priority to applications for new chemicals and new uses to permit a more rapid entry of new, potentially safer, chemicals into the marketplace. The Agency expects to conduct the same number of reviews as in 1986. Continued attention will be given to biochemical/microbial agents in order to determine the scope of any regulatory amendments required for effective regulation of such products.

- Support Pesticides Enforcement: The Agency requests 110 workyears and $15.9 million for the enforcement program, representing a decrease of 1 workyear and $0.4 million. In 1987 the Pesticides enforcement program will again concentrate on State participation in the nationwide pesticides compliance monitoring program. The Agency will emphasize achieving compliance with rules governing pesticide use, with relatively less emphasis on product surveillance in the marketplace. The Agency will also provide funds through the Certification and Training program to ensure that only trained applicators will handle the highly toxic, restricted-use pesticides. Both Pesticides grants are proposed for consolidation into an environmental block grant in 1987.

- Increase Support for Research and Development: The Agency requests 110 workyears and $13.2 million for the research and development program, representing an increase of $1.4 million and no change in workyears. Research activities will continue to provide support to the Office of Pesticides Programs to strengthen the Agency's understanding of pesticide effects on

human health and the environment. In 1987, the pesticides research program will emphasize studies of the neurological and reproductive effects of pesticides exposure.

The increase of $1.4 million will provide for new cross-media environmental research on the effects of pesticide use on groundwater, as well as studies of potential environmental and health effects of bioengineered pesticides.


RADIATION
164
160
160
157
(WORKYEARS)
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
$13
$10
$10
$12
($ MILLIONS)
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

RADIATION PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Radiation program's major emphasis is to minimize the exposure of persons to ionizing radiation, whether from naturally occurring sources, medical or industrial applications, or nuclear power sources. While some exposure to radiation is inevitable, EPA takes the position that no avoidable risk attributable to such exposure should occur to individuals or to the environment without offsetting benefits. The program strategy for EPA's Radiation Program focuses on three major objectives: (1) reduce adverse health effects and environmental impacts from radiation exposure through a program of standards and guides; (2) assess and quantify existing and emerging radiation problems and their potential impact and respond to issues of serious public concern; and (3) maintain a capability to respond to emergencies and to aid development and testing of State, local and Federal plans for emergency response.

The legislative authorities generally prescribe an environmental assessment, standard setting, and technology assessment role for EPA. In some cases, enforcement responsibilities are given to other agencies, notably the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In these instances, EPA performs some oversight functions to insure that established standards and guidance are followed.

In 1987, highest priority has been given to the assessment and mitigation of exposure to high levels of radon. In addition, priority is given to activities mandated by the Clean Air Act, radioactive waste management activities, and the review and testing of State radiological emergency response plans.

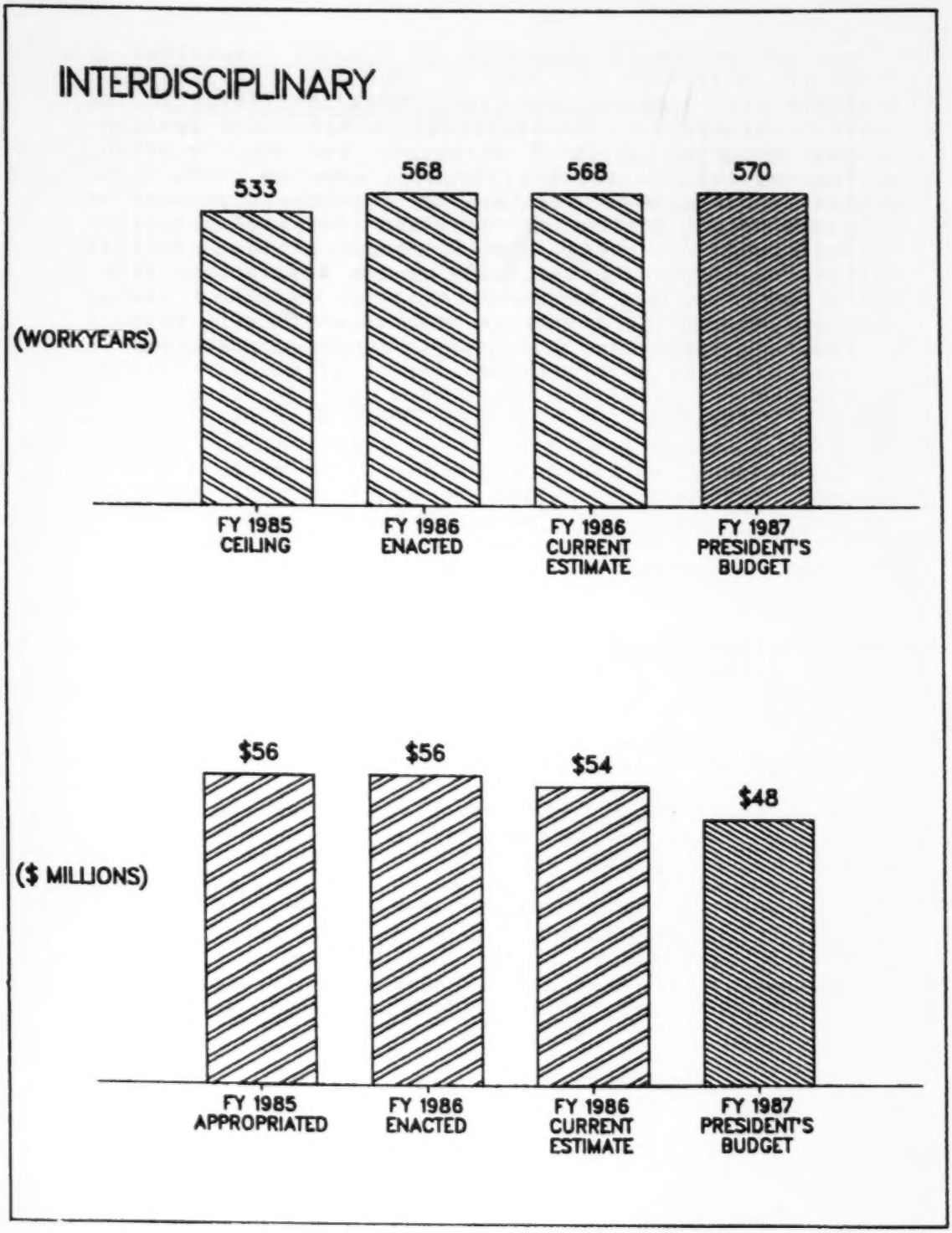
The President's 1987 budget provides 157 workyears and $12.0 million for this program, a decrease of 3 workyears and an increase of $2.2 million from 1986. Highlights of the 1987 program are as follows:

- Continued Support for Radiation Standards and Implementation: The 1987 request for radiation standards and guidelines totals 69 workyears and $4.6 million, a decrease of 5 workyears and $.5 million from 1986. The program will focus on three major areas of regulatory effort: airborne radionuclides, radioactive waste management, and Federal guidance. The airborne radionuclides work will focus on the completion of a review of phosphogypsum piles for the potential development of standards. EPA will also promulgate the low-level radioactive waste standard, which has been expanded to cover concentrated natural and accelerator produced radioactive materials.

- Regional Offices Will Emphasize Technical Assistance to States: In 1987, the Regional radiation program will remain stable at 11 workyears and $0.6 million. The program will emphasize technical assistance to States in the areas of emergency response planning and in the characterization and identification of hazardous radioactive waste sites. In addition, Regions will participate in the review of Environmental Impact Statements.

- Emphasis on Radon Assessment and Monitoring: The 1987 request for the radiation environmental impact assessment program is 72 workyears and $6.6 million. The request represents an increase of 2 workyears and $2.6 million from 1986. Major activities of this program will be to continue to assist the Department of Energy in addressing health impacts of radon exposure, monitoring environmental radiation, and participating in emergency preparedness and response activities. Short-term efforts to address radon exposure are: identifying the potential for high risk areas; developing measurement capabilities in States; and encouraging private sector development of mitigation methods. Longer-term objectives include providing criteria for determining high risk lands and demonstrating low cost mitigation methods.

- Continued Support for Radiological Monitoring: The 1987 request for the radiation research and development program totals 5 workyears and $0.2 million. The request is essentially the same as 1986. The 1987 program will continue to provide comprehensive radiological monitoring services to meet specific Department of Energy requirements for its nuclear testing programs, especially at the Nevada Test Site. In addition, the 1987 program will include a radiochemical quality assurance program which will support Federal, Regional, State, and local laboratories in assessing the environmental impact of nuclear facilities.


INTERDISCIPLINARY
(WORKYEARS)
533
568
568
570
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
($ MILLIONS)
$56
$56
$54
$48
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Interdisciplinary Program consists of several diverse programs that adopt interdisciplinary approaches to environmental problems. They include the Agency's Intermedia Research Programs; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance; Federal Agencies Compliance; Enforcement Policy and Operations; the Criminal Investigations Program, and Technical Support for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring.

The President's 1987 budget provides 570 workyears and $47.9 million for Interdisciplinary Programs, an increase of two workyears and a decrease of $6.0 million. Highlights of the 1987 President's Budget for the Interdisciplinary Program are as follows:

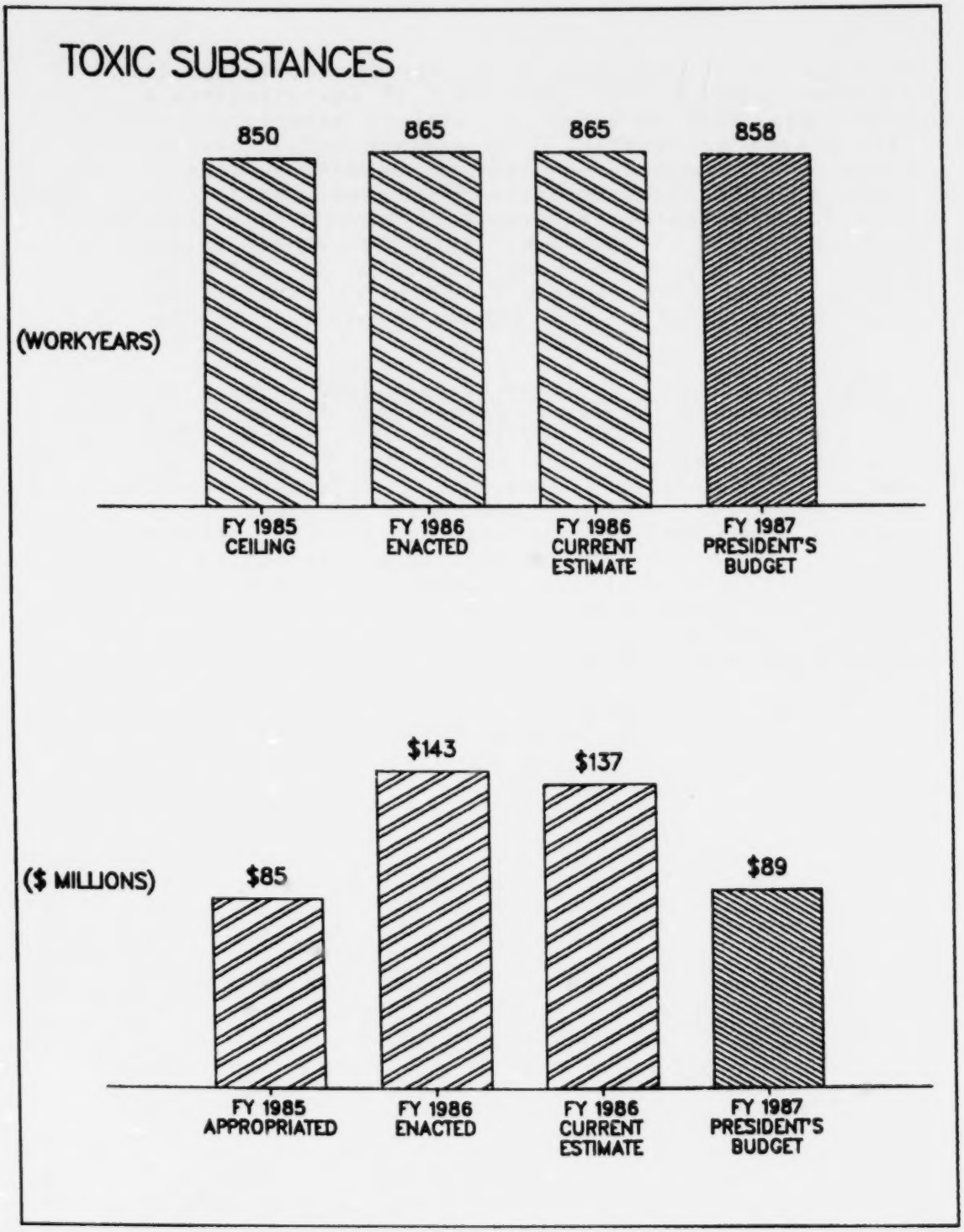
- Exploratory Research Studies will be continued. The research program will continue to support basic environmental research as well as maintain and disseminate technical research results to industry, the academic community, and the general public.

  Agency-wide risk assessment activities will increase by $0.5 million to ensure the consistency of risk assessments conducted and used by the Agency. Support for the exploratory research program will be reduced by $5.8 million, reflecting in part a reduced number of new grant awards. The reduction also reflects the fact that resources for the Small Business Innovation Research grant program will be maintained in other media research programs until the beginning of 1987, when they will be consolidated in the Interdisciplinary research program.

- The Agency will Maintain Liaison with other Federal Agencies and Continue to Implement EPA Programs on Indian Reservations. The budget request includes

$7.9 million and 115 total workyears, a decrease of 4 workyears and $1.7 million. The decrease reflects an anticipated decline in required NEPA compliance activity. The program will continue to ensure that actions undertaken by Federal agencies and their facilities comply with environmental laws and statutes, and conduct environmental assessments of Federally funded municipal wastewater treatment projects and of permits issued to new sources under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) in States where the NPDES program is Federally managed.

- The Agency Continues to Maintain an Effective Criminal and Civil Enforcement Presence. The budget request includes $20.6 million and 389 workyears for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring. This increase of 7 workyears from 1986 provides for full support to a nationwide criminal investigations program. Within the base program there will be continued emphasis upon Resource Conservation and Recovery Act enforcement. Enforcement activity targeted on significant noncompliers continues at 1986 levels while efforts towards resolving ongoing cases are emphasized. This activity will reduce the average age of cases on the Agency's docket, consistent with the overall policy of timely and appropriate responses to instances of environmental misconduct.


TOXIC SUBSTANCES
(WORKYEARS)
850
865
865
858
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
($ MILLIONS)
$85
$143
$137
$89
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

TOXIC SUBSTANCES PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), enacted in 1976, establishes with EPA the responsibility to protect human health and the environment from unreasonable risks resulting from the manufacture, use, distribution, and disposal of a chemical substance. The EPA mandate under TSCA is broad, covering over 60,000 chemicals currently in commerce while also requiring a premanufacture review of all new chemical substances.

The President's 1987 Budget provides 858 workyears and $89.3 million to the Toxic Substances program, a decrease of 7 workyears and $47.8 million.

A large portion of the dollar reduction reflects EPA's decision not to request $44.0 million for asbestos abatement financial assistance since this does not represent the most effective use of Federal funds. Resources for the Toxics Integration program are also not included; however, the activities will be transferred to other Toxic Substances programs (-13 workyears and -$1.3 million). Highlights of the 1987 President's Budget for the Toxic Substances program are as follows:

- Emphasis on Reducing Significant Risks from Existing Chemicals: The 1987 President's Budget continues to place high priority on reducing significant risks from existing chemicals. In 1987, 179 workyears and $17.9 million, a reduction of two workyears, will be devoted to programs to identify, evaluate, and manage existing chemical risks. EPA will focus its efforts on Agency-wide and multiple statute approaches to controlling existing chemical problems. The Agency will use the unique authorities of TSCA as a key information gathering and analysis mechanism, and where appropriate, use TSCA Section 6 controls or Section 9 referrals.

In 1987, EPA will further expand the use of category evaluations of chemicals. This approach will allow EPA to address more effectively the potential problems of substitutes for existing chemicals of concern as well as take actions that are equitable for new and existing chemicals. This approach will also allow EPA to process more existing chemicals without requiring additional resources.

- A Continued Focus on Addressing Asbestos Hazards: In 1987, the President's Budget includes 12 workyears and $4.0 million to maintain programs designed to address asbestos hazards. EPA will focus on providing technical assistance to schools, asbestos abatement contractors, engineers, and architects. EPA will also continue its efforts to assist States in developing State programs to ensure adequate training and certification of asbestos abatement contractors. Five asbestos information and training centers will be in operation in 1987.

- Support for Important Cross-Media Environmental Problems: Resources in the President's Budget will provide information gathering and analysis support to meet the needs of other EPA programs. By using the available expertise in the Office of Toxic Substances we will support important Agency activities like assessing groundwater problems associated with violatile organic compounds, fertilizers, and septic tank discharges. Continued support will also be provided to the acute toxic chemicals program by using TSCA authorities to update the list of acutely toxic chemicals and chemical profiles published in 1986.

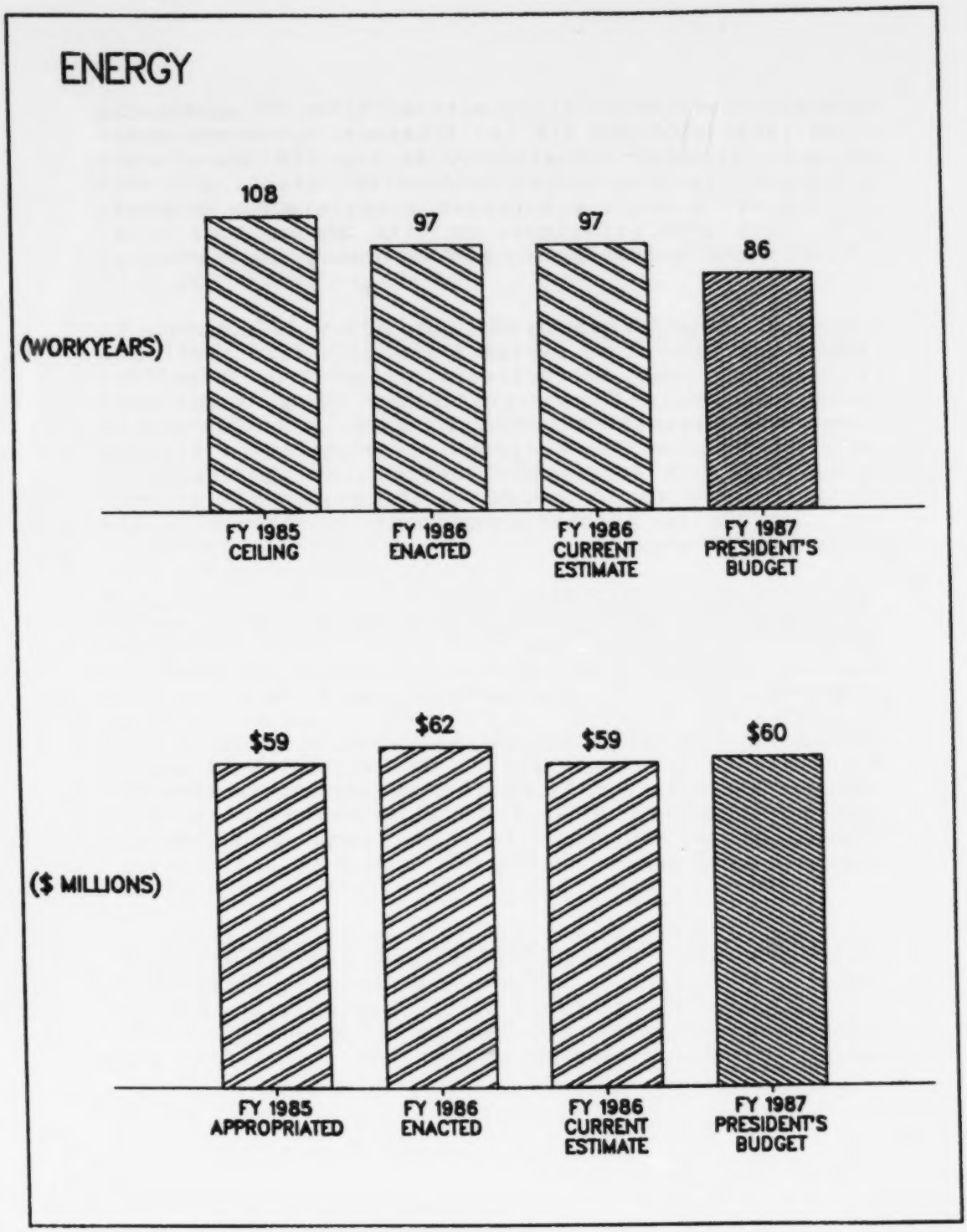
- Ensuring Compliance with Toxic Substances Control Act Regulations: The President's Budget for 1987 will maintain a program that ensures compliance with toxic substances regulations. A total of 176 workyears and $10.7 million will support EPA enforcement programs and cooperative enforcement agreements in 17 States.

EPA will rely on assistance from States in monitoring compliance with the PCB and asbestos-in-schools rules as well as newer rules such as the PCB transformer fire and asbestos worker protection rules. EPA will include this grant program in a legislative proposal for block grants designed to give States more flexibility and autonomy in administering environmental programs.

Through its enforcement efforts, EPA will continue to emphasize laboratory inspections and data audits to help assure the integrity of submitted scientific test data as well as conducting other compliance monitoring inspections in States not participating in the cooperative grant progam. The Agency will also take necessary enforcement actions on violations of TSCA regulations uncovered by States and EPA as well as continue to provide compliance assistance to the regulated community.

° Research and Development Support for Toxic Substances Programs: The 1987 research program will continue to provide support to the Office of Toxic Substances by developing and refining the scientific tools to implement the Toxic Substances Control Act.

In 1987, the Toxic Substances research program will continue to develop new test methodologies to assess potential adverse effects of bioengineered organisms. The principal reductions in this media reflect the completion of projects in health and environmental research (-4 workyears and -$2.5 million).


ENERGY
(WORKYEARS)
108
97
97
86
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
($ MILLIONS)
$59
$62
$59
$60
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

ENERGY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Energy research and development program provides the scientific information necessary to guide the development and utilization of the Nation's energy resources in an environmentally acceptable manner. To satisfy this objective, EPA's research and development activities focus on three distinct areas. These are: (1) improving the scientific base for assessing the causes, effects, and management of acid rain; (2) developing the performance, reliability and cost data on the Limestone Injection Multistage Burner (LIMB) pollution control process necessary to catalyze the development of this technology; (3) providing technical support to Federal, State and local authorities in evaluating synfuel discharges and associated control technologies.

Overall, the President's 1987 Budget provides for $59.6 million and 86 workyears for energy research, an increase of $0.5 million over 1986 and a decrease of 11 workyears. The highlights of the 1987 Energy program are as follows:

- Continued Emphasis On Acid Rain Research: In 1987, EPA's research on acid rain will increase to $55.1 million, an increase from 1986 of $6.4 million, or 13 percent. From the inception of the program in 1980 through the 1987 President's Budget, EPA will have spent $195.8 million on Acid Rain research. Acid Rain research throughout the Federal Government in 1987 will total $85 million, the same level as in 1986.

  Many questions still remain unanswered about the causes, effects and methods of mitigating or controlling acid rain. The objective of our acid rain research is to develop the necessary data to fully understand the sources and characteristics of this phenomenon as well as the extent of actual (and potential) damage to the environment. This

information is essential to improve our scientific information base so that Congress, the Administration and the public can make effective decisions on this problem.

In 1987, the Acid Rain program will place major emphasis on the development and evaluation of atmospheric models. This research will enable policymakers to predict changes in deposition levels that result from emission reductions in nearby or distant sources.

Recent scientific information indicates that the effects of acid deposition on materials may be significant. In 1987, EPA will conduct field and laboratory research to quantify more precisely the potential economic impact of damage to materials due to acid deposition. For example, brick, mortar, concrete, roofing materials and building sealants will be added to the EPA field testing program.

In 1987, EPA will enhance research that seeks to quantify the effects of acidification on aquatic systems through the development of dose/response relationships. Major emphasis in 1987 will be placed on completing the second phase of the National Surface Water Survey. This effort has involved sampling the chemistry and biology of lakes and streams throughout the United States to assess the status of acidification of surface waters.

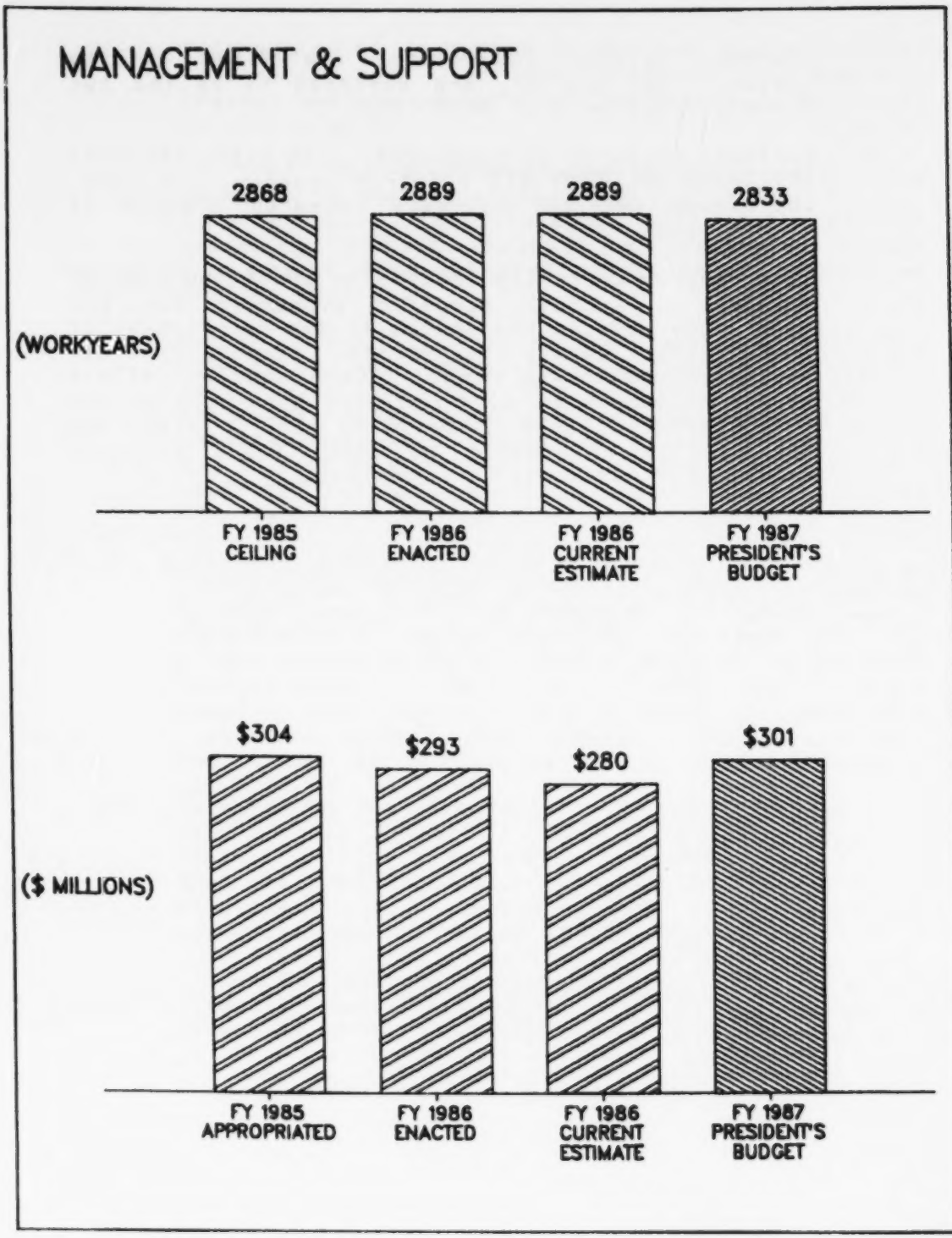
- Research On The Limb Control Technology: The 1987 LIMB program amounts to $4.5 million, a decrease of $4.6 million from 1986. This decrease reflects the continued phase down of the LIMB program associated with EPA's implementation of a full-scale commercial demonstration of this technology.

  EPA's LIMB technology program may prove to be an effective and inexpensive alternative emission reduction technology for sulfur oxides (SO_x) and

nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from coal-fired utility boilers. SO_x and NO_x are believed to be the two primary precursors of acid rain.

- Synfuels Research Is Completed: In 1987, EPA will eliminate the synfuels research program. In 1986, the budget for the synfuels research program is $1.0 million.

  This program currently focuses on providing special studies on synfuel specific processes for EPA regulatory offices and States in the development of Environmental Impact Statements, permit applications and monitoring plans. These studies reflect research associated with projects sponsored by the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation (SFC). Since the SFC will be eliminated in 1986, EPA's research role in this area will be completed.


MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT
(WORKYEARS)
2868
2889
2889
2833
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
($ MILLIONS)
$304
$293
$280
$301
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The management and support program provides executive direction for all EPA programs, as well as management functions and administrative and support services not attributable to one specific area. The program includes four components: (1) Program management provides national program direction and executive management for the Agency's Assistant Administrators; (2) Agency management includes overall policy analysis and direction, Agency executive management, legal services, budgeting, audit functions and central administrative functions such as personnel administration, financial management and information systems management; (3) Support services include office and laboratory supplies and services, maintenance, communications, rent and centralized automated data processing services; (4) Buildings and Facilities provides repairs and improvements and new construction where appropriate.

Within the management and support program the Agency will continue its efforts to provide quality legal services, promote technically and economically defensible regulatory and policy alternatives, manage for environmental results, pursue a focused human resources management effort to build a skilled career environmental workforce, and enhance financial management practices.

The President's 1987 budget requests 2833 total workyears and $300.8 million for management and support, a decrease of 56 workyears and an increase of $20.5 million.

Highlights of the 1987 President's Budget for Management and Support are as follows:

Policy, Planning and Evaluation:

- o Policy and Strategy Development Efforts Focus on Hazardous Waste and Air Toxics: The budget provides 79

workyears and $12.4 million to support the Agency's policy analysis and strategy development efforts. Particular emphasis will be placed on studies to determine the economic impact of EPA regulations, to analyze risk management across Agency programs, and to continue to expand the Agency's knowledge in the area of economic benefits measurement methodology, particularly as related to hazardous waste and development of cost effective strategies for dealing with air toxics.

General and Regional Counsel:

- o Legal Support for Agency Priorities: The budget decreases by 3 workyears for legal support, to a total of 217 workyears and $10.2 million to provide legal advice and assistance to Agency managers. The workyear decrease reflects a streamlining of program operations. The program will continue to assure legal consistency in policies and decision-making throughout the Agency. In addition, this program defends the Agency in all litigation filed against it.

External Affairs:

- o Better Relations with Congress, the Public, State and Local Governments, and Other Federal Agencies: The budget provides 130 workyears and $6.6 million for the Office of External Affairs. This is an increase of $.4 million. This office includes five Agency outreach functions under the leadership of an Assistant Administrator. Those functions are: Legislative Analysis, Congressional Liaison, Public Affairs, Intergovernmental Liaison, and Federal Activities. Through this office, the Administrator seeks to: (1) increase public faith in the Agency's credibility and its mission; (2) improve Agency effectiveness in dealing with Congress; (3) establish improved and more effective outreach programs with State and local governments and with public interest organiza-

tions; (4) encourage broader citizen participation in the Agency's decision making processes; and, (5) coordinate and strengthen contacts with other Federal agencies.

Office of Inspector General:

- Continued Implementation of Waste, Fraud, and Abuse Prevention Program: The budget provides 222 workyears and $14.7 million to support the Office of Inspector General. This is a decrease of 3 workyears and an increase of $.6 million. The workyear decrease reflects reduced need for construction grant investigations and audits. The Inspector General will continue its fraud prevention program as well as continue existing audit and investigative efforts within the office. Another major emphasis of the Inspector General will be to conduct management audits of EPA programs in order to improve their economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Administration and Resources Management:

- Enhanced Financial Management and Continued Administrative Services to the Programs: The budget provides 982 workyears and $43.9 million for the Office of Administration and Resources Management. This is a decrease of 31 workyears and an increase of $2.9 million over 1986. The reduction in workyears reflects efforts to streamline the Agency's administrative overhead functions and improve the efficiency of administrative service delivery. The Office of Administration and Resources Management will build on progress already achieved in assuring a strong system of financial internal controls, reviewing and integrating financial management systems in accordance with Circular A-127, placing greater emphasis on achieving significant productivity improvements, and ensuring sufficient administrative support to Agency programs.

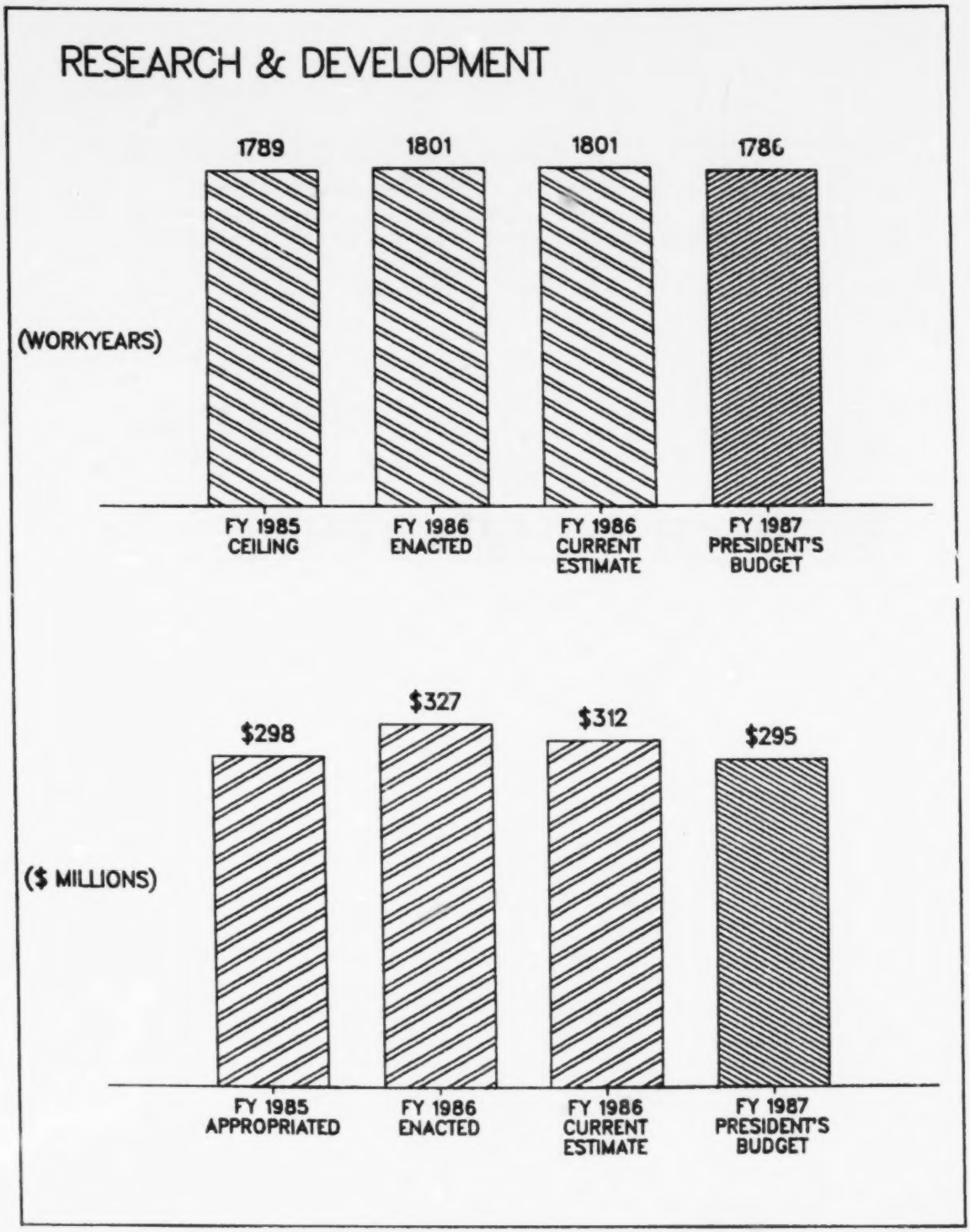
Support Cost:

- Increased Agencywide Services: The budget contains $151.2 million for support services, an increase of $13.7 million over 1986. This program will provide enhanced general support services such as rent, utilities, maintenance, laboratory support, postage and supplies to all Agency programs. Emphasis will be placed on replacing obsolete computers in the Regions.

Building and Facilities:

- Address Critical Repairs: The budget contains $5.0 million for Buildings and Facilities. Repair and Improvement funds will be used to address critical repairs related to employee health and safety, required alterations and maintenance and energy conservation efforts. No new construction will begin this year.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT


RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
1789
1801
1801
1786
(WORKYEARS)
FY 1985 CEILING
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
$298
$327
$312
$295
($ MILLIONS)
FY 1985 APPROPRIATED
FY 1986 ENACTED
FY 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE
FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

A growing body of evidence suggests that the traditional media-specific approach to environmental research and protection has not been fully successful in providing the most comprehensive information and program strategies for the reduction of health and environmental risk. In fact, there is an emerging consensus that a cross-media approach to research could provide valuable insights into a number of current and anticipated environmental problems. Accordingly, the research program will continue to strengthen its capacity to better understand, measure, and assess the health and environmental risks of such cross-media problems as acid rain, hazardous wastes, and toxic air pollutants.

To identify and reduce these hazards to human health and the environment, the EPA research program in 1987 will emphasize research in the following three areas:

- Understanding the causes and effects of acid rain;
- Providing the information necessary to support the hazardous waste program;
- Improving our understanding of the health and environmental risks posed by such cross-media problems as air toxics and pesticides in groundwater.

1987 Research Resources

The 1987 President's Budget for EPA's Research and Development program (excluding Superfund research) totals $295.2 million and 1786 workyears. These resources represent decreases of $17.3 million and 15.4 workyears from 1986, or reductions of six and one percent, respectively. Resources associated with the research and development appropriation, or funds used to support grants and contracts, will be reduced by

$21.1 million to a total of $192.7 million, a reduction of 10 percent below 1986.

Within the context of government-wide resource constraints for 1987, these reductions reflect the Agency's intent to phase out research that has yielded sufficient information to support well-established regulatory programs. Further reductions have been made in those areas of control technology research where industry is in a position to carry this work forward.

Continued Emphasis on the Causes and Effects of Acid Rain. Acid Rain continues to be one of today's most important and controversial environmental problems, with regional, national and international implications. Expanded research will provide accurate and reliable scientific information upon which mitigation decisions can be based. In the last several years, the Agency has made a significant investment in Acid Rain research. From the inception of the program in 1980 through the 1987 President's Budget, EPA will have spent $195.8 million on Acid Rain research.

In 1987, EPA's Acid Rain program will be funded at a level of $55.1 million, an increase of $6.4 million or 13 percent over 1986.

In 1987, particular emphasis will be placed on the development and evaluation of atmospheric models to assess the relative contributions of various sources of acid deposition. In addition, EPA will expand its work on materials damage and the aquatic effects of acid rain.

Research to Support the Hazardous Waste Program. The 1987 Hazardous Waste research program will continue to develop scientific and technical information to support regulatory actions. The program will be funded at $50.6 million and 243 workyears, a decrease of $1.3 million and an increase of 3 workyears from 1986. While the decrease reflects discontinuation of funding for

an academic hazardous waste research center and the completion of technology evaluations in some areas, other programs will be expanded to improve the identification and control of hazardous wastes. For example, activities will be initiated to develop generic methods to identify compounds containing hazardous wastes, techniques to predict and monitor their travel through soils, air, and groundwater, and evaluations of innovative control technologies. Risk assessment activities will be expanded to support new listing and de-listing decisions, as well as the land banning program. Research to support the protection of groundwater resources from exposure to hazardous wastes will also be strengthened.

Expanded Cross-Media Research Will Improve Our Understanding of Health and Environmental Risks. As we have gained a clearer understanding of the interrelated nature of various sources of pollution, shortcomings have been identified in media-specific research and program strategies for the reduction of health and environmental risks. For example, toxic substances in uncontrolled hazardous waste dumps may leach into groundwater supplies or volatilize to create air pollutants.

The research program is moving to strengthen its ability to measure, assess, and propose controls for the health and environmental risks associated with such complex problems. Two areas of particular cross-media emphasis during 1987 will be research to support the Agency's Air Toxics Strategy, and work to determine the effects of pesticides use on groundwater. In addition, enhanced resources for the guidelines development program will ensure consistency in the preparation of risk assessment documents throughout the Agency.

Resources are distributed by medium as follows:

1987 Research Budget
(Excludes Superfund)

Research Program	$(M)	Change from 1986
Air	63.2	-5.2
Water	24.4	-3.3
Drinking Water	22.5	-1.6
Hazardous Waste	50.6	-1.2
Pesticides	13.2	+1.4
Radiation	0.2	0.0
Interdisciplinary	19.4	-5.7
Toxic Substances	32.4	-2.5
Energy/Acid Rain	59.6	+0.5
Management/Support	9.6	+0.3
	295.2	-17.3

A discussion of major research emphases and significant changes in 1987 follows.

° Air Research: In 1987 the program will emphasize research in air toxics, which will increase by $1.9 million to support the Agency's Air Toxics Strategy. This work will focus on such areas as developing ambient and source monitoring methods and determining the transport and fate of airborne pollutants.

The indoor air research program will include a national indoor air field study and the evaluation of techniques to prevent and control exposures from radon gas.

An overall reduction of $5.2 million reflects a reduction in mobile sources research as well as control technology evaluations.

- Water Research: In 1987 the program will emphasize research to support the development and implementation of regulations for sludge management and ocean disposal.

  The reduction of $3.3 million from 1986 reflects the completion of several research studies on environmental processes and effects and control technology evaluations. Although the Great Lakes research program will be funded at a lower level, the Agency will continue to be able to meet its responsibilities under the agreements of the International Joint Commission on Great Lakes Water Quality.

- Drinking Water Research: In 1987, the drinking water program will emphasize health and assessment research to produce the data necessary to support regulatory development and implementation, and the protection of groundwater resources.

  In total, drinking water research will be reduced by $1.6 million, primarily reflecting the completion of several control technology projects.

- Hazardous Waste Research: In 1987, the hazardous waste research program will continue to provide the technical data needed to develop and revise regulations and standards implementing the 1984 Amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

  The health effects research program will increase by $0.5 million to initiate studies to determine the toxicity of dioxins and similar compounds. The program to assess the health and environmental risks of hazardous wastes and waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities will increase by $0.6 million to provide additional support to regional permitters, enforcement actions and listing decisions.

Research to provide engineering evaluations of hazardous waste control technologies will decrease by $0.6 million, reflecting the Agency's view that many of these activities should be conducted by private industry. No funding is recommended for a university-based hazardous waste research center, a decrease of $2.4 million, reflecting the Agency's view that such centers are more appropriately supported by private industry or the academic community.

- Pesticides Research: In 1987, the pesticides research program will emphasize studies of the neurological and reproductive effects of pesticides exposure.

  An increase of $1.4 million will provide for new cross-media environmental research on the effects of pesticides use on groundwater, as well as studies of potential environmental and health effects of bioengineered pesticides.

- Radiation Research: Radiation research will continue to provide comprehensive radiological monitoring services to meet specific Department of Energy requirements for its nuclear testing programs, especially at the Nevada test site.

- Interdisciplinary Research: In 1987, the interdisciplinary research program will continue to support basic environmental research as well as maintain and disseminate technical research results to industry, the academic community and the general public.

  Agency-wide risk assessment activities will increase by $0.5 million to ensure the consistency of risk assessments conducted and used by the Agency. Support for the exploratory research program will be reduced by $5.8 million, reflecting a reduced number of new grants and the fact that resources for the Small Business Innovation Research

(SBIR) program are maintained in other media research programs until the beginning of 1987, when they will be consolidated in the Interdisciplinary research program.

° Toxic Substances Research: The 1987 research program will continue to provide support to the Office of Toxic Substances (OTS) by developing and refining the scientific tools to implement the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

The toxic substances research program will continue to develop new test methodologies to assess the hazards associated with genetically engineered organisms. Research will be performed on the transport and fate of chemicals in the environment, as well as field validation studies.

The principal reductions in this media reflect the completion of projects in health and environmental research (-$2.5 million).

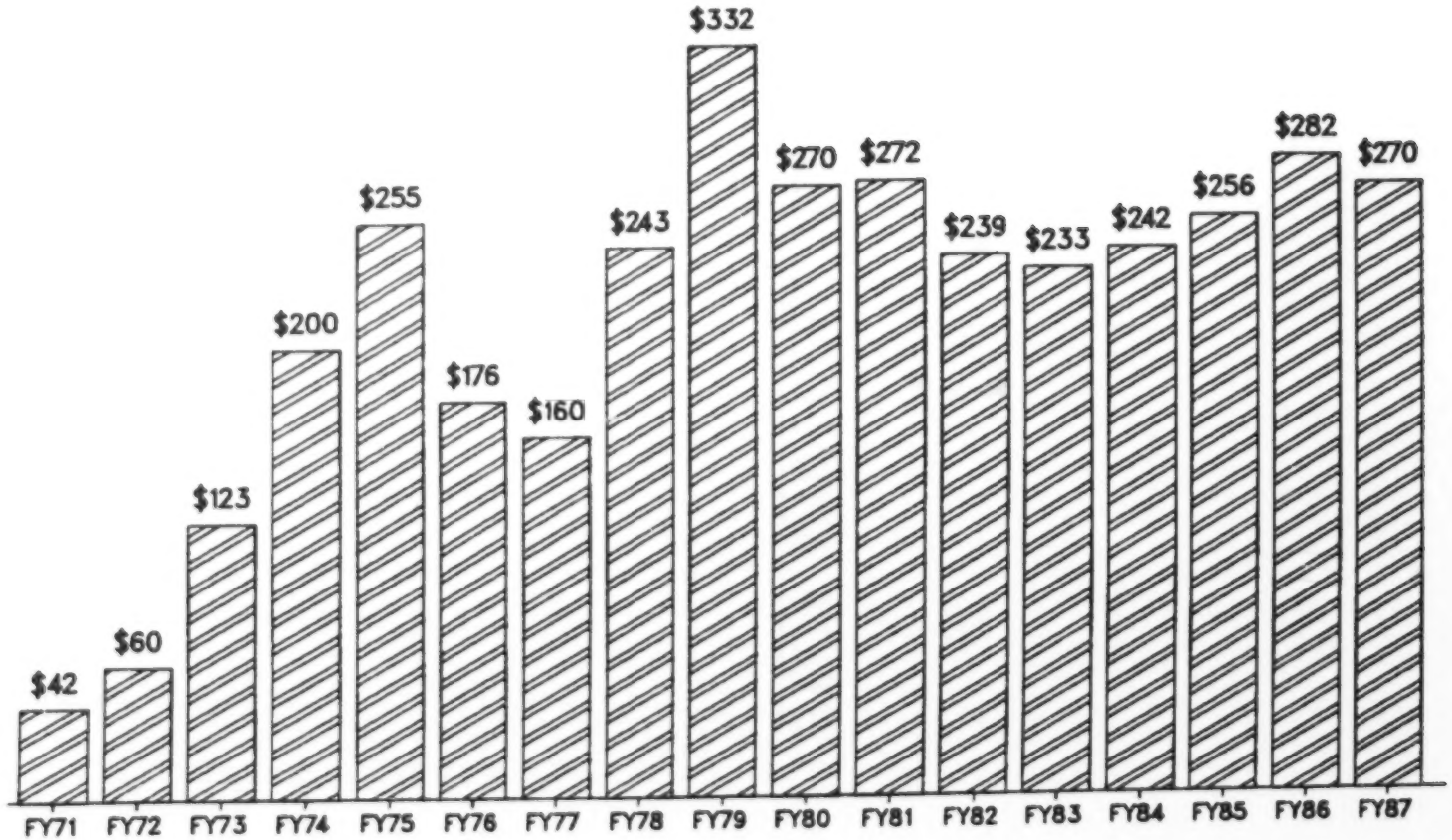
° Energy Research: In 1987, EPA's research on acid rain will increase to $55.1 million, an increase from 1986 of $6.4 million. This increase reflects a number of initiatives including expanded research on the development and evaluation of atmospheric models and accelerated research on aquatic effects and materials damage.

In the engineering research program, there is a $5.7 million reduction that reflects the phasing out of the synfuels engineering program, and the completion of funding for a commercial demonstration of the limestone injection multistage burner (LIMB) control technology. The LIMB program will continue to be phased down over the next few years, as market forces should enable industry to carry forward the refinement and application of this research.

STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

STATE GRANTS REMAIN RELATIVELY STABLE

(STATE GRANTS IN MILLIONS)



STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

The President's 1987 budget allocates $270.5 million to support State and local environmental programs, a decrease of $12.0 million from 1986.

Recognizing the important role these grant programs play in maintaining and improving environmental quality in the States, the President's Budget for 1987 continues to maintain the commitment for these essential programs while addressing necessary fiscal constraints throughout the Federal government.

- Maintaining the State-Federal Partnership: The President's Budget fully recognizes the need to maintain and, where appropriate, improve the partnership that has developed over the years. The funding levels proposed for 1987 recognize that meeting our statutory environmental goals without the continued support of the States is impossible and also address the pressing national need to control Federal expenditures.

- Addressing Critical Areas of Concern: In order to provide sufficient support for major environmental problems in the States, the President's budget proposes to increase funding levels for the Hazardous Waste and Underground Storage Tank programs by a total of $10.8 million. These additional resources will enable States to support implementation of new responsibilities under the 1984 Amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, to include inspections, corrective action measures and enforcement for both RCRA facilities and underground storage tanks.

- Implementing Management Reforms: EPA is proposing administration and programmatic reductions totaling $11.3 million in various programs.

in a position to offset these reductions through the use of alternative revenue sources, including, where applicable, permit fees. While the air grant in total is affected by these overall reductions, States are expected to significantly increase their commitment to Air Toxics in this program, mainly for State program development, data collection, and risk evaluation.

In addition, EPA will submit a legislative proposal for block grants affecting the air, water, drinking water, underground injection control, pesticides, and toxics grants. This proposal will increase the flexibility, efficiency, and autonomy of State programs. Due to increased requirements of the 1984 RCRA Amendments, the Hazardous Waste grant will not be included in these requirements until 1988.

- Discontinued Programs: The President's Budget contains no funding for the National Rural Water Association ($2.2 million), the Clean Lakes program ($4.8 million), and the Hazardous Waste Initiative Program ($4.5 million). Under the first two programs, the Agency has already obligated sufficient funds over the years to bring these programs to the point where they can carry out the purposes of earlier Federal funding with alternative resources. Private industry is now in the best position to develop the alternative hazardous waste treatment technologies for which the Hazardous Waste Initiative program was originally intended.

STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS
(Dollars in Thousands)

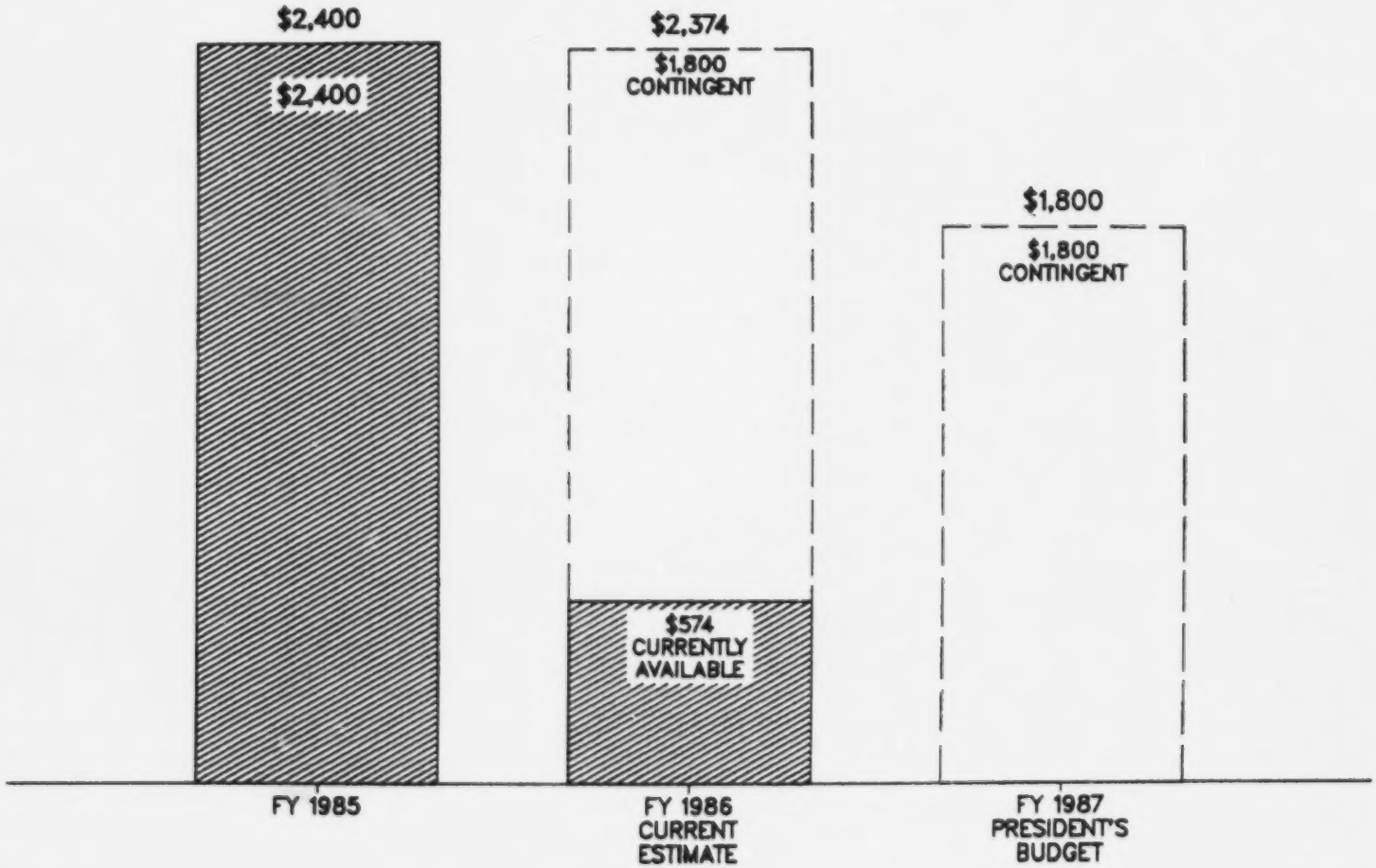
	1985* ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	1986* PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	1986* CURRENT ESTIMATE	1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	1987-1986 DIFFERENCE
AIR					
SECTION 105.....	$90,486.0	$95,034.0	$ 95,732.5	$95,000.0	-$732.5
WATER QUALITY					
SECTION 106.....	61,313.4	64,900.0	62,109.3	52,100.0	-$10,009.3
DRINKING WATER					
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS					
PROGRAM GRANTS.....	28,424.3	29,450.0	28,183.7	28,450.0	+$266.3
UNDERGROUND INJECTION					
CONTROL PROGRAM.....	8,312.1	9,100.2	8,708.9	8,500.0	-$208.9
HAZARDOUS WASTE					
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	46,663.2	58,000.0	55,506.0	63,000.0	+$7,494.0
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS.....		7,000.0	6,699.0	10,000.0	+$3,301.0
PESTICIDES					
PESTICIDES ENF. GRANTS.....	9,717.0	9,703.4	9,286.2	8,703.4	-$582.8
PESTICIDES CERT. TRAINING.....	2,583.8	2,600.0	2,488.3	2,500.0	+$11.7
TOXIC SUBSTANCES					
TOXICS ENF. GRANTS.....	1,500.0	2,300.0	2,201.1	2,200.0	-$1.1
SUBTOTAL: Continuing Grants.....	$248,999.8	$278,087.6	$270,915.0	$270,453.4	-$461.6
OTHER GRANT PROGRAMS					
CLEAN LAKES.....	5,000.0		4,785.0		-4,785.0
RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION.....	2,100.0		2,248.9		-2,248.9
HAZARDOUS WASTE INITIATIVE.....	5,048.5		4,545.7		-4,545.7
HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPLIANCE.....	5,000.0				
GRAND TOTAL.....	$266,148.3	$278,087.6	$282,494.6	$270,453.4	-$12,041.2

* Does not include 4.0 million appropriated in 1985 and 1986 for water compliance activities. Funds are included in the water quality enforcement program element.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM WILL BE REQUESTED PENDING APPROPRIATE REFORM LEGISLATION

($ IN MILLIONS)



CONSTRUCTION GRANTS SUMMARY

The purpose of EPA's Construction Grants program is to assist the States and local governments in reducing the discharge of municipal wastewater pollutants through the financing of wastewater treatment facilities. EPA is requesting no funds for 1987 at this time. However, the President will submit an amended request for $1.8 billion once appropriate reform legislation is enacted.

- Transition to State and Local Control: The overriding theme of the program continues to be the need to have States and localities move toward full assumption of program authority. Based on the need to honor previous funding commitments, the President's budget also proposes in 1987 to limit funding to ongoing projects which have already received Federal funding.

  A series of other changes designed to effectively manage the transition to State and local control have been incorporated into a legislative proposal for reauthorization of the program submitted to the Congress last year.

  In addition, the following major program activities will continue to be undertaken.

- Protecting the Federal Investment: The Agency will continue to emphasize the need for cost-effective treatment works that meet their permit requirements. The Agency will continue to focus heavily on grant management practices at the local level in order to minimize waste, fraud, and abuse.

  Beginning on October 1, 1984 the non-Federal share of costs for a new project increased from 25 percent to 45 percent. Grantees must now demonstrate that they have selected the most cost-effective

construction alternative. For projects greater than $10 million, grantees must provide value engineering reviews to identify unnecessarily high costs. In addition, emphasis will continue on requiring grantees to demonstrate that they have revenue systems in place adequate to operate, maintain, and replace treatment works without relying on additional Federal dollars. Engineering firms are also now required to oversee a project's first year of operation to help ensure that it meets design and permit specifications, thus strengthening the Agency's efforts to improve the national rate of municipal compliance.

- Continuing Basic Construction Activities: With available prior year funds, emphasis on expeditiously completing and closing out projects will be maintained, with a total of 821 completions and 830 closeouts expected during the year.

Outlays in 1987 are expected to total approximately $2.40 billion, a decrease of 20 percent, or $580 million, from the 1983 actual levels. This decrease reflects the cumulative effect over five years of the lower appropriation levels made possible by the 1981 reforms.

The Agency is requesting a total of $16.8 million in 1987 to fund approximately 365 workyears under the national interagency agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers. This represents a decrease of $1.6 million from 1986. In addition to its traditional construction management activities, the Corps will provide State personnel with training in a variety of construction management activities.

APPENDIX: BUDGET TABLES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SUMMARY OF RESOURCES
BY MEDIA

(WORKYEARS)

MEDIA	1985 FINAL APPROPRIATED	1986 ENACTED LEVEL	1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE	1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	1987 - 1986 DIFFERENCE TOTAL
AIR	1,732.1	1,830.6	1,830.6	1,791.1	-39.5
WATER QUALITY	2,256.4	2,283.0	2,283.0	2,181.8	-101.2
DRINKING WATER	614.9	639.8	639.8	639.8	0.0
HAZARDOUS WASTE	1,268.0	1,442.5	1,442.5	1,462.3	+19.8
PESTICIDES	810.0	807.6	807.6	803.8	-3.8
RADIATION	164.3	160.0	160.0	157.0	-3.0
INTERDISCIPLINARY	533.2	568.2	568.2	570.0	+1.8
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	849.8	865.0	865.0	858.2	-6.8
ENERGY	108.3	97.0	97.0	85.8	-11.2
MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	2,868.3	2,889.0	2,889.0	2,832.9	-56.1
REIMBURSEMENTS	63.4	62.0	62.0	62.0	0.0
SUBTOTAL	11,268.7	11,644.7	11,644.7	11,444.7	-200.0
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND (1)	1,357.1	1,716.0	1,716.0	1,716.0	0.0
GRAND TOTAL	12,625.8	13,360.7	13,360.7	13,160.7	-200.0

NOTES: (1) SUPERFUND: 1986 and 1987 resources are pending reauthorization.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SUMMARY OF RESOURCES
BY MEDIA

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

MEDIA	1985 TOTAL APPROPRIATED (2)	1986 ENACTED DOLLARS	1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE DOLLARS (1)	1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET DOLLARS	1987 - 1986 DIFFERENCE TOTAL DOLLARS
AIR	$234,580.1	$259,548.4	$248,387.9	$239,228.4	-$9,159.5
WATER QUALITY	251,717.3	256,580.4	245,547.1	217,841.0	-27,706.1
DRINKING WATER	85,992.1	91,230.4	87,307.2	84,126.5	-3,180.7
HAZARDOUS WASTE	191,912.1	248,544.4	237,857.6	256,236.2	+18,378.6
PESTICIDES	66,928.4	69,836.5	66,833.6	69,433.1	+2,599.5
RADIATION	13,003.4	10,202.1	9,763.5	11,972.0	+2,208.5
INTERDISCIPLINARY	56,264.1	56,272.8	53,853.2	47,874.9	-5,978.3
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	84,536.2	143,331.3	137,168.2	89,327.7	-47,840.5
ENERGY	58,592.2	61,707.7	59,053.4	59,589.4	+536.0
MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	304,047.2	292,922.0	280,325.3	300,836.8	+20,511.5
SUBTOTAL	$1,347,573.1	$1,490,176.0	$1,426,097.0	$1,376,466.0	-$49,631.0
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND (3c)	620,000.0 (3a)	900,000.0	861,300.0 (3b)	1,050,000.0	+188,700.0
PAYMENT TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND	(44,000.0)				
ADVANCES TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND		n/a (4)	(330,888.0)	(33,000.0)	-(296,191.0)
SUBTOTAL	$1,967,573.1	$2,390,176.0	$2,287,397.0	$2,426,466.0	+$139,069.0
CONSTRUCTION GRANTS	2,400,000.0	600,000.0	574,200.0 (5)	1,800,000.0 (5)	+1,225,800.0
GRAND TOTAL	$4,367,573.1	$2,990,176.0	$2,861,597.0	$4,226,466.0	+$1,364,869.0

NOTES: (1) 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE: Includes a 4.3% reduction as required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill.

(2) 1985 TOTAL APPROP: Includes a one-time appropriation of $13,000.0 of no-year monies in Abatement, Control & Compliance.

(3) SUPERFUND: (a) 1985 Appropriated does not reflect a receipt shortfall of $13,918.0, which would reduce the Budget Authority to $606,082.0

(b) 1986 Current Estimate reflects GAO decision not to sequester $1,697.0 in unobligated administrative expenses, which could reduce the amount available to $859,603.0.

(c) 1986 and 1987 resources are pending reauthorization.

(4) ADVANCES: 1986 Enacted Level is that amount which is deemed necessary per P.L. 99-160 dated November 25, 1985.

(5) CONST. GRANTS: Supplementals of $1,800.0 million for 1986 and 1987 resources are pending reauthorization.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SUMMARY OF RESOURCES
BY APPROPRIATION

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

APPROPRIATION	1985 TOTAL APPROPRIATED	1986 ENACTED LEVEL	1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE DOLLARS (1)	1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET DOLLARS	1987 - 1986 DIFFERENCE TOTAL DOLLARS
SALARIES & EXPENSES	$665,698.1	$684,176.0	$654,756.0	$687,947.0	+$33,191.0
ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE	480,500.0 (2)	577,600.0	552,763.0	490,785.0	-61,978.0
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	188,875.0	223,400.0	213,793.0	192,734.0	-21,059.0
BUILDINGS & FACILITIES	12,500.0	5,000.0	4,785.0	5,000.0	+215.0
SUBTOTAL	$1,347,573.1	$1,490,176.0	$1,426,097.0	$1,376,466.0	-$49,631.0
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND (3c)	620,000.0 (3a)	900,000.0	861,300.0 (3b)	1,050,000.0	+188,700.0
PAYMENT TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND	(44,000.0)				
ADVANCES TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND		n/a (4)	(330,888.0)	(33,000.0)	-(296,191.0)
SUBTOTAL	$1,967,573.1	$2,390,176.0	$2,287,397.0	$2,426,466.0	+$139,069.0
CONSTRUCTION GRANTS	2,400,000.0	600,000.0	574,200.0 (5)	1,800,000.0 (5)	+1,225,800.0
GRAND TOTAL	$4,367,573.1	$2,990,176.0	$2,861,597.0	$4,226,466.0	+$1,364,869.0

NOTES: (1) 1986 CURRENT ESTIMATE: Includes a 4.3% reduction as required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill.

(2) ABATE, CNTRL & COMPL.: 1985 Appropriated includes a one-time appropriation of $13,000 of no-year monies.

(3) SUPERFUND: (a) 1985 Appropriated does not reflect a receipt shortfall of $13,918.0, which would reduce the Budget Authority to $606,082.0

(b) 1986 Current Estimate reflects GAO decision not to sequester $1,697.0 in unobligated administrative expenses, which could reduce the amount available to $859,603.0.

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